

N. C. A. A.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
CHICAGO, ILL.
DECEMBER 29, 1920

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 29, 1920.

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1921.

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 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., —, President.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., A. Ross Hill, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

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 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., William Arnold Shanklin, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas Normal College.	Ottawa University.
Washburn College.	Friends' University.
Fairmount College.	McPherson College.
College of Emporia.	Cooper College.
Bethany College.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
Southwestern College.	Hays Normal College.
St. Mary's College.	Midland College.
Baker University.	Bethel College.
State Manual Training School.	St. John's College.

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:

Coe College.	Leander Clark College.
Cornell College.	Simpson College.
Grinnell College.	Penn College.
Highland Park College.	Des Moines College.
Iowa Wesleyan University.	Parsons College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.

The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute.	McKendree College.
State Normal University.	Carthage College.
Hedding College.	Eastern Illinois State Normal University.
Eureka College.	Augustana College.
Illinois College.	Southern Illinois State Normal University.
Lincoln College.	Blackburn College.
Lombard College.	Western Illinois State Normal University.
James Milliken University.	St. Viator College.
Illinois Wesleyan University.	
William and Vashti College.	
Shurtleff College.	

The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Oklahoma.	Southwestern University.
University of Arkansas.	A. & M. College of Texas.
Baylor University.	A. & M. College of Oklahoma.
University of Texas.	

The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

University of Washington.	University of Oregon.
Oregon Agricultural College.	University of Idaho.
Washington State College.	Whitman College.
University of Montana.	

The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of California.	University of Oregon.
Stanford University.	Washington State College.
Oregon Agricultural College.	University of Washington.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, December 29, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of the accredited delegate):

Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips.
Bowdoin College: President Kenneth C. M. Sills.
Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel.
Case School of Applied Science: Professor H. F. Pasini.
Center College: Professor Frank L. Rainey.
Clemson College: Director D. H. Heney.
Coe College: Professor George W. Bryant.
College of Wooster: Director L. C. Boles.
Colgate University: Professor William A. Reid.
Columbia University: Professor George L. Meylan, Robert W. Watt.
Cornell College: Director S. W. Finger.
Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, H. G. Pender.
Denison University: President C. W. Chamberlain.
De Pauw University: Professor William M. Blanchard.
Georgia School of Technology: Professor J. B. Crenshaw.
Grinnell College: President J. H. T. Main.
Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman.
Harvard University: Director William H. Geer, Fred W. Moore.
Haverford College: Professor James A. Babbitt.
Indiana University: Professor E. O. Stiehm.
International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy.
Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor C. W. Mayser.
Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ray Van Orman.
Lafayette College: Professor Frederick B. Peck.
Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter, A. A. Tate, George Sawtelle.
Massachusetts Agricultural College: Dean Edward M. Lewis, Professor Curry S. Hicks.
Miami University: Professor James G. Bliss.
Mount Union College: Professor Robert H. Carr, H. T. Orsborn.
New Hampshire State College: Professor W. H. Cowell.
North Carolina State College: Professor Thomas Nelson.
Northwestern University: Professor Dana M. Evans.
Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Professor F. E. Leonard, Professor T. N. Metcalf.
Ohio State University: Professor J. H. Nichols, Professor Frank R. Castleman.
Ohio Wesleyan University: Harry W. Ewing.
Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek.

Princeton University: Professor Joseph E. Raycroft.
Purdue University: Director Nelson A. Kellogg.
Rutgers College: Professor David Fales, Jr.
Stanford University: Professor A. D. Browne.
State University of Iowa: Professor B. J. Lambert.
Swarthmore College: Dr. Samuel C. Palmer, Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer.
Temple University: Professor William H. Reese.
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College: D. X. Bible, C. J. Rothgeb.
Trinity College: President R. B. Ogilby.
Tufts College: C. P. Houston.
Union College: Director B. R. Murphy.
United States Military Academy: Colonel H. J. Koehler.
United States Naval Academy: Lieutenant Commander A. S. Carpenter.
University of Akron: Director Frederick Sefton.
University of Chicago: Professor A. Alonzo Stagg, Dr. Dudley B. Reed.
University of Cincinnati: Dr. Whitelaw R. Morrison.
University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, H. J. Stegeman.
University of Illinois: Director George Huff, Professor John L. Griffith.
University of Kansas: Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Professor C. C. Williams.
University of Maryland: H. C. Byrd.
University of Michigan: Professor Ralph W. Aigler, Director Philip G. Bartelme, F. H. Yost, John D. Hibbard, E. D. Mitchell.
University of Minnesota: Dr. H. L. Williams, Professor James Paige.
University of Missouri: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
University of Nebraska: Professor F. W. Luehring, Professor R. G. Clapp.
University of North Carolina: Professor Andrew H. Patterson.
University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen, Professor E. D. Meacham.
University of Pennsylvania: Dr. Charles M. Wharton.
University of Pittsburgh: Director Charles S. Miller.
University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver.
University of Tennessee: Professor John R. Bender.
University of Texas: Dr. H. J. Ettlinger.
University of Virginia: Professor W. A. Lambeth.
University of Wisconsin: Professor T. E. Jones, Professor J. F. A. Pyre, Professor G. S. Lowman.
Washington and Lee University: Richard A. Smith.
Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Professor Edgar Fauver.
Westminster College: Director A. B. Wimberley.
West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury.
Williams College: Charles H. Matz.
Yale University: H. F. Woodcock.

II. Associate Members:

Hartford Public High School: Director John R. Newell.
University School: Maurice Briggs.

III. Local Conferences (Joint Members):

Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: W. B. Wilson.
Missouri Valley Conference: Dean S. W. Beyer.
Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference: Dean J. F. Bovard.
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Professor S. L. Macdonald.
Western Intercollegiate Conference: Professor B. J. Lambert.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Adrian College: Director H. E. Orwick.
Baker University: Professor E. S. Liston.

Bethany College: Director Carl V. Miller.
 Boston College: Frank A. Reynolds.
 Colby College: Everett L. Wyman.
 Colorado College: Professor R. H. Motten.
 Hamilton College: H. Willard Johnson.
 Hamline University: Professor B. H. Beck.
 Hastings College: President Calvin H. French.
 Kalamazoo College: Director Ralph H. Young.
 Kenyon College: Director Arthur F. Smith.
 Lake Forest College: Director S. R. Derby, Fred A. Haynes.
 Marietta College: Director J. S. Kellison.
 Michigan State Normal College: Professor W. P. Bowen.
 Morningside College: Professor J. M. Saunderson.
 Northwestern College: Director H. T. Saxton.
 Olivet College: T. G. McKimmie.
 University of Kentucky: Professor P. K. Holmes.
 University of Maine: John A. McDermott, Carlos Dorticos.
 University of Oregon: Dean John F. Bovard.
 University of Washington: Darwin Meisnest.
 Washington University: Director George L. Rider.

2. Schools:

Francis W. Parker School, Chicago: Director Joseph S. Wright.
 Freeport, Ill.: J. A. Dennis.
 Normal College, Indianapolis: Emil Rath.
 Lane Technical High School, Chicago: P. S. Moore.

3. Local Conferences:

New England Association: Professor Edgar Fauver.

4. Individuals:

Mr. Daniel Chase, N. Y. State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.
 Mr. J. Y. Cameron, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dr. Henry F. Kallenberg, Industrial Department, Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. Clarence A. Bush, Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. Robert Harron, Boston, Mass.
 Major M. J. Pickering, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. W. V. Morgenstern, Chicago, Ill.

The presidential address was given by General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Retired. (See p. 53.)

The Nominating Committee was appointed as follows: J. H. McCurdy, S. C. Palmer, A. H. Patterson, J. R. Bender, H. F. Pasini, Z. G. Clevenger, D. X. Bible, S. H. Knight, L. J. Ayer.

The following new members were elected: Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States Naval Academy, Center College, Coe College, Miami University, De Pauw University, and Cornell College; also, as joint member, the Pacific Coast Athletic Conference.

Various recommendations of the Executive Committee were then considered and the following resolutions were adopted:

I. That the Football Rules Committee be limited to twelve for next year.

II. That the special committee on boxing rules be made a standing committee of the Association.

III. That a committee be appointed to draw up an outline for the appointment of an arbitration committee. Messrs. Savage, Crenshaw, and Lambert were so appointed. Their report and the action taken will be found on page 49.

IV. That a national intercollegiate field and track meet be held annually, under the auspices of this Association, to determine the national intercollegiate championship in the several events. The following were appointed a committee to arrange details: Professor A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, Major J. L. Griffith of the University of Illinois, and Professor Thomas E. Jones of the University of Wisconsin.

V. That we favor the organization of an Olympic Association, to be made up of bodies like this that have to do with participation in the Olympic Games. The president of this Association, being already associated with the committee that arranged the details of America's participation in the last Olympic Games, was asked to use his influence to carry this resolution through.

VI. That the colleges belonging to this Association be asked to declare ineligible to their athletic teams any undergraduate who, either in term time or during vacation, represents any other athletic organization in competition, unless he has previously secured the permission of the athletic authorities of his college.

VII. That, in the judgment of this Association, it is desirable that there should be greater faculty representation than now exists on the Advisory Board of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

VIII. That all rules that have been adopted by this Association, or that shall hereafter be adopted, shall be referred to our Committee on Publication of Rules for copyright and publication. This committee shall take steps to have our rules copyrighted in the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and not as joint copyright with any publishing house. The officers of this Association are authorized, if they deem it wise, to incorporate the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The convention took a recess at 12.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2 p.m.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

District reports were made by the several representatives, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

DEAN E. M. LEWIS, MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I am pleased to report that conditions in the New England district have shown signs of real if slow progress during the past twelve months. To be sure, it seems a dreadfully lame and halting process at times but progress, let us remember, never comes by leaps and bounds. The facts are clear and definite as I have gathered them; we are moving forward steadily and I am convinced that the onward movement of the past fifteen years has brought a great change for the better. I speak not only as one who appreciates the fact that there is plenty, more than plenty, yet to be done, but also as one who has viewed the present attitude of students, faculty, and leaders against the background of a very intimate contact some fifteen years back. I have been amazed and heartened by what has actually transpired during this period.

The replies of the colleges to a questionnaire sent out last month, supplemented by rather careful personal observation and inquiries, justify the following statements:

- a. There has been a very much larger participation by the undergraduates this year in sports of all kinds than in any previous year.
- b. There is a strong and general desire by those in control to see this happy condition still further extended.
- c. The important freshman rule has been adopted by several colleges this year, and the hope is expressed by several others that it may be adopted in the near future.
- d. Several colleges have adopted the migratory rule. The number of those which have not is practically negligible.
- e. There is an unmistakable drift toward faculty participation in control.
- f. There is an equally strong drift toward faculty coaches and the elimination of the irresponsible seasonal coach.
- g. The limiting rule is practically observed by all the colleges.

The questionnaire reveals the further fact, however, that only two or three of the colleges have taken any action on the recommendation of last year by this Association relative to scheduling games with institutions whose eligibility code may be lax in re-

spect to such matters as the freshman, migratory, limiting, and the amateur rule. The recommendation was discussed at length at the May meeting of the New England Athletic Conference. The sentiment expressed was that it was a somewhat difficult recommendation to follow because of the difficulties of arranging schedules and the possibility of friction between colleges which had always maintained friendly and happy relations. At the same meeting a majority vote was given in favor of the freshman rule, and a unanimous vote in favor of the migratory and limiting rules.

At a meeting of the executives and trustees of the state-aided institutions of New England, held early this month, the matter of organizing a conference of these institutions similar to the splendid organizations which control your athletics here in the West was presented and discussed. It met with instant and hearty response. The presidents in attendance felt that a start at least might soon be made towards the formation of an organization that should prove effective and helpful to the best interests of the intercollegiate athletics within this group of colleges. Another meeting of the same body will take place early next month to consider this important matter further. I believe we may hope to see a real beginning made towards establishing such an organization in New England within a very short time. If it materializes, I am sure you will agree that it will mean a strong step forward.

The importance of physical education is at last universally conceded and the educational value of athletics in college is hardly questioned today even in the most reactionary strongholds. This educational character of our work should be jealously guarded and stressed at every opportunity. Does it not imply, however, the taking of one more step which we have been rather loath to take? Does it not imply that the students should have a larger part in deciding the strategy of the game both in the practice hours and in the actual play of the game? When we allow the coaches on the bench to control every minute detail of play, do we not deprive the boy of the best educational opportunity that a game affords—to exercise his best judgment on the best knowledge he has in a crisis? It seems to me that we shall not make our athletics fulfill their best educational ends until we give the boy a chance to think out the plays and to bear some responsibility of making decisions during the game.

The longer my experience extends in this delightful business of educating boys, the more I am convinced that one of the most important things, if not the most important, we can do for them is to breathe into them "a passion for the square deal and fair play." Just that and no more! It is a great and sufficient aim to set before any man or group of men. And I am sure that during

the exceedingly critical period which confronts the country today it should be stressed more than ever. The leaders of the future must be dominated—must be consumed, as it were—by a burning desire to play fair at all costs. I am equally convinced that no department of a college can contribute so much to this fundamental desideratum as the Department of Physical Education.

Our opportunity is great and imperative; our responsibility is no less. I am sure we appreciate it sufficiently to pledge ourselves anew to a hard and continued effort to promote day in and day out the spirit of fair play and true sportsmanship.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DR. E. C. HUNTINGTON, COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

A paper read at our last session one year ago by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, passed almost unnoticed. It was a most scathing arraignment of the condition of college athletics in the second district, kindly and diplomatically expressed, outlining in bold features the general but fundamental abuses which all who are acquainted with athletics in this district know to be true.

Dr. McKenzie found an excuse a year ago for many of the problems that vexed him at that time in the post-war conditions which confronted every phase of life. It was not such an excuse as reassured Dr. McKenzie himself, though it might prove a partial palliative to those who had gone deeper into the mire than their own consciences would permit without revolting. He says in part: "The present year is one of peculiar difficulty and danger to the health of athletic competition, and it is not to be wondered at, if, in some places, the morale of sport has suffered a distinct slump. Enormous numbers of men have been turned loose from the army and navy. . . . Among them are many students who have been interrupted in their college career, and have come back to complete it. Every college team has these splendid men in its lineup. . . . Among the returned men there were those whose lives had been torn out by the roots, who found it difficult to decide what to do next. If they had outstanding football ability, suggestions were not lacking. . . . The decision to yield to 'inducements' has been rendered easy by their lives during the last year or two. One should not blame such men too severely, for it is not altogether their fault. . . . The abuses with which thirteen years of discussion have made us familiar have grown rank and luxuriant. . . . If the National Collegiate Athletic Association is to fulfill its purpose, it has this problem on its hands more insistently than at any time within my recollection of the thirteen years of its activity."

Dr. McKenzie's arraignment includes the "training tables," the

"pre-season training," "seasonal coaching," as opposed to all-year coaches, "proselyting," which often carries two possible phases of meaning, the obtaining of men from other colleges or, and more frequently, the "inducement" of preparatory school boys to enter a certain college. There is no question but that all these conditions of rottenness exist; they existed before last year, they existed last year, they are in existence this year, and they will be flourishing next year.

Dr. McKenzie implied the hope that all of these abuses would abate with the waning influence of the war and post-war conditions. Such hopes are as vain today as they were a year ago, or the year before that. We still have the seasonal coach; this is a mild abuse, and there are many colleges whose circumstances are such that it cannot be considered in any sense an abuse. Pre-season training, training camps, and summer camps are the rule and not the exception. The extent of the training table is governed only by the size of the bank account. It varies from no table at all among the less financially favored to board for the year among some of the opulent. Scouts looking among the preparatory schools for material are numerous and active, and their "offers" to desirable boys range from a "scholarship" up through "tuition," "board and room," "books and clothes," "spending money," to a flat salary of so much per annum. There are cases in the minds of each one of you of men migrating from one college to another. These travelers are very often good athletes. They seem to go from a college of more moderate financial means to one more blest. We *might* be induced to believe that the migration from one college to another was due to a wider range of study offered by the new college, or that such a change favored conditions of health; but we know it is not true. You know there is legitimate transferring and there are illegitimate transfers. There is no use dealing in particulars or going farther into conditions. They have existed during the last fourteen years. They exist today; and, to use Dr. McKenzie's pat expression, "they are growing more luxuriant." To say we are back to conditions existing when this organization first started is covering the truth.

The extension of athletics among students, intramural sports, the introduction of soccer, lacrosse, hockey, and other sports like boxing, wrestling, and swimming, the getting of all the student body into play, physical efficiency tests, and all that sort of thing have taken wonderful strides forward, and pretty nearly every college can report marked progress; new buildings, enlarged fields, new swimming pools, more opportunity, more participation, more oversight is the general note. And these things are fine. But when it comes to the means and methods by which desirable athletes are brought to college and kept in college, the situation is no better than it ever was, and no nearer a solution. You men

who are here, if you are coaches or graduate managers, if you are physical directors or a member of the faculty who has to do intimately with athletics, know that these things are so, or else you are not awake and on your job.

There is no use dwelling or particularizing on these conditions; the mention of them is of no value; criticism is out of place, unless we can suggest some action that will remedy, or counteract, or lead to constructive action. Of the educational institutions in this second district, twenty-seven are, or have been, members of this Association; there are many more that are not and never have been members. There is no association within this district that amounts to a scrap of paper. The nearest we come to getting together is in this meeting. There is no body in this district that is either legislative or executive; there is no community, coöperation, or association. There are no "articles of faith" that we can subscribe to, in whole or in part, and if there were, there is very little incentive to subscribe. The bad among these colleges are as good as the best. There is no aristocracy of colleges. The clean and the unclean mix in their schedules, and it is often more a matter of gate receipts whether this or that college gets a place on a given schedule than a matter of standards in athletics.

Pre-season training, professional coaching, the training table, inducements offered to students of athletic ability, and all the other abuses that attach to college athletics will continue in multitudinous variety and form—openly, disguised, or camouflaged—as long as there is an income at the gate. We have come to accept these gate receipts as an accompanying evil, but not as one incapable of modification. The road to improvement lies along the direction of organization into smaller groups within this district, not for the sake of competition necessarily, but for the sake of exchange of ideas and for the sake of getting together and agreeing on something. If we cannot agree on the freshman rule, we might on the half-year rule. If we cannot do without the training table, we might agree on certain limitations; and time and leadership would effect an improvement along the whole list. Columbia occupies a central position geographically for a number of colleges in this district. Likewise do Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. All of these universities are large and influential enough to take the initiative in bringing together the institutions in their respective geographical localities and acting as leaders in forming associations and showing the way to a higher tone of athletic morality.

Conditions *are* bad—why hide it? We cannot have an athletic Utopia all at once, but for fourteen years, at least, this district has been dormant, chiefly for the want of organization and leadership within its own boundaries.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR THOMAS NELSON, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE.

This district comprises the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Interest in collegiate athletics is undoubtedly on the increase in these states and throughout the country. More interest is being taken, not only by the college world, but by the public at large, in athletic contests between colleges and universities. In the past the desire to put out winning teams was apparently foremost in the minds of many who have had charge of the upbuilding of college athletics, with the result that athletics have not been as clean and as pure as they ought to have been. Athletics is one of the most serious questions agitating the college world today. Are college athletics pure? Does professionalism exist? Do athletic contests as conducted tend to develop true sportsmanship? These and similar questions are frequently being asked. It is for the college authorities and the leaders in athletics to say what shall be done. There is undoubtedly a clearer atmosphere, a broader vision of the purpose of athletics, a better sportsmanship displayed in athletics than existed a few years ago.

Probably the most significant event that has happened in recent years in connection with Southern institutions, and one which will influence athletics to a very marked degree, especially in the larger institutions, is the proposed Southern Conference. Preliminary steps were taken to organize this conference at a meeting held in Gainesville, Fla., December 9, when fourteen Southern educational institutions signified their desire to join the conference. The principal basis on which this conference will be organized will be, first, the one-year rule; second, an effort to solve the summer baseball problem. Of the fourteen institutions represented at the meeting, six are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, three of them being in the third district, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, and the University of Maryland. The University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina already have the one-year rule in force.

The North Carolina State College also has the one-year rule. As the one-year rule is one of the "tenets" of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the members of this Association are behind the movement. This one-year rule will do more to eliminate professionalism than any other rule so far made and is a real safeguard.

It will probably interest the members of this Association to know that three institutions in the third district, the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina, and the North

Carolina State College have adopted, in addition to the one-year rule, the following eligibility rules for first-year athletic teams:

"Any student who is registered in this institution for his first session is eligible for the first-year athletic teams subject to the following conditions:

"1. The general eligibility rules shall be enforced as far as they are applicable.

"2. No student shall be eligible for one of these teams who has been a member or a substitute member of the Varsity or first-year team in the same sport at any other institution of collegiate grade having an enrolment of 150 or more male students."

This means that if a student should change from one institution to another, and has played on the Varsity team of the first institution, he will be prevented from playing on the freshman team in his first year, but the rules will not debar him from participating in athletics. It is an effort to prevent the "loading" or "packing" of a freshman team, the desire being to obtain cleaner athletics and not merely a winning freshman team.

It might be stated here that not all the institutions in the third district have adopted the one-year rule, but those that have are coöperating and working together not only to produce winning teams, but representative teams, keeping in mind the importance of athletics, but not making education secondary to athletics.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DR. J. B. CRENSHAW, GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

The colleges and universities from the states included in this district, namely, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, have had a most successful year in athletics along all lines.

1. In March the A. A. U. basket ball tournament was held in Atlanta under the auspices of the Atlanta Athletic Club and drew from the colleges in the South many good teams. It brought to Atlanta a group of splendid officials who made the contests free as far as possible from their rougher features, and showed to the spectators a brand of basket ball to which they had been strangers. Its influence has already borne rich fruit in popularizing the game and creating a demand for it in all schools and colleges.

As a result of this tournament the S. I. A. Association has arranged for a basket ball tournament in Atlanta, in March, 1921.

2. In track athletics, the annual meet of the S. I. A. Association was held by the Georgia Tech, with a larger list of entrants from more colleges than ever before, and with greater interest manifested by the public.

3. Swimming teams, tennis teams, and track teams have had

many dual meets, which have tended to stimulate interest and to improve the quality of these sports. The S. I. A. Association tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Georgia Tech Athletic Association on the Atlanta Athletic Club courts was more successful than ever, the honors being carried off by the team from the University of Texas.

4. In baseball the momentum given this sport by the war was still evident at all our institutions, but the quality of the playing has not yet reached its pre-war standard. This sport in 1921 will probably have as high a level as it ever had in our Southern colleges. Unfortunately college baseball does not attract the general public unless the participants are hot rivals, a condition which rarely exists.

5. Football this fall has had a phenomenal season in this district, such as no sport has heretofore equaled. The colleges have had the largest enrolments in their history, the students have gone wild over the game, and the public has far outstripped the student bodies in their enthusiasm. Teams have been stronger, team play has been more perfect, and hardly any state in this district is without one splendid team, and some have gained national recognition. Inter-sectional contests are becoming more common, which tends to improve the kind of play and the ethics of the sport. This great outpouring in favor of the king of sports and the marvelous support of the public as shown by the gate receipts have brought with it one evil which is not new to this body of men, but is troubling our Southern college authorities keenly. I mean the habit of gambling, not engaged in very much by the students, who with us are generally not able to bet, but gambling indulged in by older business men and gamblers, camp followers also of teams who follow them about, bet on them, and then pour out their wrath when they happen to lose. This element is the most dangerous that the game has to fear, and is causing every college man interested in football the greatest concern.

The various athletic activities of our R. O. T. C. in the institutions are also a potent factor in giving all students a part in some form of exercise. Inter-company football, inter-company baseball, inter-company basket ball, the rifle team which has matches with other schools, the inter-company track meet, as well as the strictly military features, have helped to popularize sports and make them a living thing to a greater proportion of our students than was ever dreamed of. The commandants that we have had at Georgia Tech have favored and aided the spread of the doctrine of exercise for all students immensely.

In drawing this report to a close, I wish to mention the very determined effort of the college authorities to maintain athletics on a high plane, and to conform to the recommendations of the national Association along the following lines:

1. The athletic boards are all dominated by faculty members.
2. The eligibility of a player is made to depend on his scholastic status.
3. The yearly coach is the rule in nearly all colleges, and the seasonal coach plays a secondary rôle. In many colleges this question has been successfully solved by having two all-year coaches, as is now practiced at Georgia Tech, University of Georgia, and elsewhere.
4. Scouting, summer camps, and training tables are not now playing, and never have played, any part in this district. Scouting is restricted entirely to witnessing intercollegiate contests, and camps and training tables are prohibited by the S. I. A. Association constitution.
5. The law prohibiting a student of one college from going to another institution and playing there during his first year has always been in force in the S. I. A. Association, to which all the colleges in the fourth district belong.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR J. F. A. PYRE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Athletically, the past year has been one of unexampled expansiveness among the institutions of this district,—whether more so than in other parts of the country, it is perhaps unnecessary to inquire. Particularly noticeable was the sudden increase of interest in football during the season which recently ended. A large proportion of the contests in this region were close and of unusual technical excellence. The public became intensely interested; attendance and, correspondingly, gate receipts attained magnitudes hitherto unequalled in this part of the world. The excitement of the public was reflected and augmented by the newspapers. Stadium programs blossomed all around us.

Although from some points of view a cause for congratulation, this sudden intensification of the interest in athletics, and particularly in football, is not without its dangers. We seem likely to have presented some of the old problems in new and subtler forms. Once more we are placed on guard against the invasion of the intellectual by the sporting world. Rumors of proselyting and disguised professionalism incite us to renewed vigilance. Too great anxiety to win, a vulgar emphasis on the settling of championships, a temptation to carry competition beyond reasonable territorial boundaries, to overspecialize the athlete and consume too much of his time, and to let questions of athletic supremacy usurp an absurd place in undergraduate thought, are all inter-related and must all be guarded against. We must find the means to protect collegiate athletics from the misguided efforts of over-

enthusiastic alumni and near-alumni, and from the malign influence of their sporting friends, or we may trust the faculties to come to the defense of the academic interest as they did fifteen years ago, and perhaps with more finality. Our campus coliseums would have a forlorn aspect if football should meet with a serious accident.

We of the Middle West are on the alert, we trust. Warned by experiences of the past and mindful of the pitfalls of the present, we shall endeavor to avert future disaster. The splendid uses of which collegiate athletics are capable can only be enjoyed provided that we meet firmly in the incipient stage the abuses to which they are prone. These abuses, in the last analysis, are two: (1) Over-intensification; (2) Contamination from professional sport-dom and fan-dom.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR M. F. AHEARN, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Intercollegiate athletics have been highly successful in the sixth district during the past year. Interest awakened in athletics at the close of hostilities between the warring nations has steadily increased, and when the books are closed for the year 1920 there will be found a tidy balance in favor of the departing year. Lovers of clean athletics have not been slow to show their appreciation of college sports, and the turnstiles at the gates record attendance figures that make glad the heart of the athletic director. From every university, college, and school in this district come only optimistic reports of the seasons just completed and of those which are to follow. This optimism is due to the splendid spirit prevalent in the schools, namely, the spirit of fair play. There must be competition to bring forth the unswerving loyalty of the student body, and when that competition is as clean and as manly as it has been in the sixth district it is bound to foster a sincere appreciation for intercollegiate contests.

Another feature of our athletic situation that is deserving of mention is the splendid coöperation shown by our athletic directors with the faculty representatives. Joint meetings have been held, bringing about a clearer understanding of the principles that underlie our athletic systems. Athletic affairs have been carried on and adjusted so peacefully that one wonders if it may be taken as the calm that precedes the storm, or a prophecy of greater things to come. Leaders in this section take the latter view. There is an abiding faith among faculty advisers, directors, coaches, and students that the sixth district will be found standing for high ideals in athletics, and that we will practice what we preach. Let us not assume from what has already been

written that the millenium has been reached in this district. Problems of a serious nature are constantly pushing to the front. Rumors that will not down state that inducements are being offered to promising athletes. These invitations are made in various ways; occasionally it is a visit by the athletic director to the high school; sometimes a letter is sent to the young man telling him of the many advantages to be gained by taking a course at certain schools; often alumni, discovering that there is a worthy young athlete in their vicinity, who may or may not need funds but assuredly needs a college education, interest themselves in his welfare. Reports indicate that this is more prevalent in the smaller colleges, but this impression may be due to the fact that the larger institutions cover it up more efficiently. One can easily see the road ahead and where it will lead. To the highest bidder there is sold one fine athlete, guaranteed sound in wind and limb. A number of young men, proud of the fact that they are sufficiently accomplished to receive remuneration for their athletic prowess, spread the glad tidings to admiring friends, but if brought up and asked to testify under oath would deny the charge, thus making a situation that is extremely delicate and difficult to handle. The rules governing athletics in all of the conferences in this district are lived up to as well as, if not better than, in other conferences; yet there are certain rules that would be better dead than alive, that are often winked at if not entirely ignored. Let it be said, to the credit of those who have this wonderful work in charge, that there has been very little friction, but, on the other hand, plenty of harmony among the colleges of the sixth district.

The smaller conferences have enjoyed one of the most successful years in their history and the games played have been far above the average in quality. These conferences are under faculty control and very little that is undesirable in athletics creeps in. These conferences would do well to take up the freshman rule, one of the best rules that was ever passed by any conference. The argument brought forward by the opponents of this rule is that it would make their teams woefully weak. Granted that this might be true the first year, it will not hold for the years that follow. Permitting freshmen to play does offer an opportunity for the small colleges to get some star athletes who do not care to spend a year of intercollegiate athletic idleness at an institution where the freshman rule is in force. It is a fine rule, and should be in force from the high schools up to the big colleges. On the whole, these state organizations are a credit to the athletic world, and do much to promote a better spirit in college athletics.

The most noticeable features of the athletic year just passed are as follows:

1. A decided increase in the interest shown in all branches of athletics.
2. Cleaner play and better sportsmanship exhibited than at any previous time.
3. An honest attempt on the part of faculty representatives, coaches, and players to live up to the approved interpretations of the rules.
4. Efficient officiating has been the rule, poor officiating the rare exception.
5. Several institutions have successfully instituted intramural games.
6. Faculty control has been supreme.
7. It is estimated that more than four times as many students have taken part in some form of athletics as ever before.
8. A most commendable growth of enthusiasm has been noted, and better sportsmanship.
9. The funds necessary for the advancement of intercollegiate athletics have materialized, resulting in broadening the field of work, and giving a greater number of students an opportunity to get some personal instruction from the athletic staff. The directors, coaches, and student body have never cooperated as harmoniously and efficiently as they have during the year 1920.
10. Constructive criticism by our daily newspapers has helped in no small way to raise the standard of good sportsmanship among the followers of the game.

This report would be incomplete if it did not emphasize the fact that athletics in the sixth district are on a firm foundation, and the trend is constantly upward. A new stadium of magnificent proportions is under way at one of our prominent institutions, and others are making plans for future campaigns.

The past year has been exceptionally successful, morally, physically, and financially.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR J. J. RICHEY, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

While no general inquiry by means of correspondence has been made concerning the present conditions in college athletics in the seventh district, the situation can be fairly represented by noting the conditions and tendencies in the Southwest Athletic Conference, which includes colleges in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, and Texas.

The matter of mass athletics has received more attention than at any former time. This is especially true at the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the

University of Texas, and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. At most of the colleges special instructors are employed for this work; but at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College the military department, acting in coöperation with the department of athletic training, has undertaken the task of supplying the lack in physical fitness which has been brought so forcibly to the attention of the nation by the draft boards' rejection of a large number of those examined. There seems to be more than ever an appreciation of the need of corrective gymnastics for those who are found to be physically unfit for participation in competitive sports. A very general lack of gymnasium facilities is a serious handicap to the carrying out of plans for supplying the proper exercise for those who cannot engage in the competitive sports.

The minor sports, not formerly recognized in intercollegiate contests, are coming more into prominence, and at present there are conference meets in golf, swimming, tennis, wrestling, and cross-country running. Boxing, though not recognized as an intercollegiate contest by the Southwest Conference, has a place in intramural athletics.

The importance of doing away with the employment of part-time or seasonal coaches is generally appreciated, and the tendency in this district is to employ only full-time coaches and athletic instructors in so far as financial conditions will permit.

The use on college teams of what may be called "seasonal students," those who seem to care to be on hand only until the close of the athletic season, is being condemned more than ever by the college authorities, and it can be said that there seems to be very little of such practice.

Some tendencies in regard to the interpretation of the eligibility rules for intercollegiate contests, as evidenced by the action of the eligibility committee of the Southwest Conference, may be worthy of mention. Practically every case of contested eligibility has been decided adversely to the student or member of the college team, the tendency being to adhere closely to the letter of the law, even though it would be generally admitted in some cases that a more liberal interpretation of the regulations would in no way be contrary to the spirit or purpose of the rule when formulated and adopted.

A change in the right direction would seem to have been made in the action of the Southwest Conference last year in not permitting first-year students to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

Among other things of interest in the Southwest Conference may be mentioned the proposed meeting of all the coaches and officials of the conference, a few days prior to the opening of the season for each of the major sports, for the purpose of arriving

at the proper interpretation of rules and discussing other matters of like nature.

Those who are closely connected with the control of intercollegiate athletics in the seventh district feel the need of some representation on the Football Rules Committee, inasmuch as such representation has been entirely lacking in the past.

A considerably increased interest in athletics on the part of the general public is evidenced by the unusually large attendance at the football games of the past season. In particular, attention is called to the large attendance at the annual Thanksgiving game between Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Texas, which was slightly above 20,000. All games played in the Southwest Conference this fall showed a marked increase in attendance.

A revival of the earlier conditions in regard to betting on intercollegiate games has caused much concern. No official action has been taken by the Southwest Conference in the way of measures to do away with open betting, this problem being left to the authorities of the individual institutions for solution.

The foregoing observations, although admittedly not having the value which they would have if they were presented as the result of special inquiry among all the colleges of this district, are given with the belief that they may be accepted as indicative of the present status and tendencies of college athletics in the seventh district.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

[The representative, Professor J. A. Hunter of the University of Colorado, was absent. Professor S. L. Macdonald made a verbal report for the district.]

NINTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR H. C. HOWE, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

Your representative on the Pacific Coast has to report what is in some ways the most flourishing condition in intercollegiate athletics we have ever had. The public interest in college athletics, which, during the war, lapsed so completely that the contests could no longer be financed, has now brought out larger crowds than before the war. This has been a more serious matter on the Coast than in the East, as the distances between institutions here are far greater than between Eastern teams, and the expense of intercollegiate contests has always been hard to meet.

Thus the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference includes the State Universities of California, Oregon, and Washington, the State Agricultural College of Oregon, the State College of Wash-

ington, and Stanford University. A reference to the map will show that the annual game between the University of Washington and the University of California necessitates a journey equal to that from the University of Pennsylvania to the University of Chicago. For the two most remote institutions, Washington State College and Stanford, to play on either campus necessitates that the visiting team be absent from its own campus about ten days. The University of Southern California, which in size and athletic strength is on an equality with the six composing the conference, has been denied admission simply because of the extra four or five hundred miles it would add to the trips of all the institutions in the Pacific Northwest.

It is therefore gratifying to report that the completion of paved highways has removed the former advantage of holding games in the big cities, like Portland and Seattle, and enabled institutions in small cities, like the University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, and Stanford to play on their own campus without financial loss. The largest attendance at any Pacific Coast Conference game during the season of 1920 was at the game between Stanford and California, which, to be sure, was in a great center of population, but the next largest was at the game between the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College, held on the college grounds, more than one hundred miles from Portland, the nearest center of population.

This change promises to do away with the chief source of dissension in the Coast Conference, namely, the problem of distribution of gate receipts between the city and rural institutions on the Coast. However, it leaves schedule-making as difficult as ever. Last year the conference adopted a plan for a three-game conference schedule, which provided that each California team play one northern team on its own campus, and one northern team on the latter's campus. This necessitated that each team make one, and only one, long trip between the north and south during the football season. It left too few games, of course, to satisfy teams and coaches, and an attempt was made this year to arrange a four-game schedule, which would give each California team two northern games on its own campus. This, however, broke down, and is likely always to break down under faculty opposition to too many long trips requiring the athletes to be absent too many days from classes. This has become a more pressing objection since the war, as half the coast institutions went from the semester to the term basis during the war, and still retain an arrangement that brings final examinations dangerously close to the end of the football season.

It will be seen, therefore, that football on the Coast has to be played under greater difficulties than in the East, and it is probably a matter of some surprise both east and west that the Coast

has won two out of three intersectional games which have now been staged at Pasadena, under the auspices of the annual Rose Tournament. The first of these games was played on New Year's day, 1916, between Brown University and Washington State College, and was won by the latter, 14 to 0. The second was played a year later, between Oregon and the University of Pennsylvania, and won by Oregon, 14 to 0. The third, after the interval of the war, was played and lost by Oregon to Harvard, New Year's day of 1920, by 7 to 6. It is worth noting that the institutions heretofore representing the Pacific Coast in these intersectional games have been small coeducational institutions. Neither Washington State College, when it beat Brown, nor Oregon when it beat Pennsylvania, had a total registration of 1,500 students, and half of their registration is always of women. This year, however, the coast championship has fallen to one of the largest institutions of the country, California, with a registration in excess of 10,000.

Rowing on the Pacific Coast has not yet returned to its pre-war status. The general war shortage in finances compelled Stanford to drop rowing, leaving Washington and California alone maintaining crews. And the same difficulty has so far compelled the coast institutions to stop sending crews back to compete in the great Eastern regattas. This is regretted, for the showing of the coast crews has been such as to place them on a competitive equality with the best of the East.

Track athletics have always been especially strong on the Pacific Coast, and that they are maintaining their status relatively to the rest of the United States may be seen from the fact that the records made at the Pacific Coast Conference track meet held last May at Palo Alto were the best made in any intercollegiate track meet of the year. Something of the strength of track on the Coast may also be seen by its Olympic record. The American team at Antwerp this year included Pope of the University of Washington, Perrine of Idaho, Jenne of Washington State College, Tuck and Bartlett of Oregon, Spratt, Muller, and Merchant of California, Templeton, Kricksley, Caghey, and Bihlman of Stanford, and Paddock, Dausch, and Evans of Southern California. Some of these failed to win points for America. Tuck of Oregon, for example, made the best javelin throw of any American competitor, which carried him to the semi-finals, but not to the scoring point. Of those who did win points for America, Pope of Washington and Bartlett of Oregon scored in the shot put, Jenne of Washington State in the pole vault, Muller of California in the high jump, Templeton of Stanford in the broad jump, and the Coast took first and second over the world in the 100 meter race, first going to Paddock of Southern California (who also took second in the 200-meter event), and second to

Kricksley of Stanford. In other words, five out of the six institutions in the Pacific Coast Conference scored points for America in the Olympic contests for 1920, and Southern California, replacing the sixth conference institution, sent a man who scored in two events. The Coast is shown strong in all except the distance events.

Conference track meets on the coast suffer, of course, from the great distances between competing institutions, and from the fact that the natural track season is not the same in California and in the Northwest. The year at California ends in May, and the California teams are in top form before the track season begins in the Northwest. In addition, the conference track meet is necessarily a heavy expense, by no means paying expenses.

As to the temper and spirit of intercollegiate athletics on the Coast, they are excellent. Scouting for high school students is forbidden and no charges of breaking this rule have been made this year. Neither has any question of eligibility under the amateur status been brought up. Two institutions, having in mind the national demand for trained physical directors for the high schools, raised the question before the conference whether they might hire athletes to do teaching of classes in intramural sports of various kinds, without professionalizing them. The conference pointed out that such permission would bring the conference into conflict with the amateur rules of other bodies, and declined to take up the question. The coast has therefore to report entire accord on eligibility rules with other conferences, flourishing conditions within the coast colleges, and, as stated above, the most cordial good will and coöperation on the part of the public.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. L. Williams reported for the committee that no changes were likely to be made in the rules this year, unless possibly some limitation of the forward pass.

II. CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

It is the pleasure of your chairman of the Central Board on Officials to present what is, on the whole, a very favorable report of the work for the current year. Its work and function have been essentially those of previous years, but the spirit seems to have been more harmonious and coöperative, the adjustment of difficulties more simple, and the recognition of underlying principles of ethics more general.

Preliminary conferences on method of procedure, and to foster a get-together spirit, were held in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, each presided over by your chairman.

At a large meeting in New York during June, officials for the major games were harmoniously selected, though not actually appointed neutrally by the Board.

The football interpretation meeting, held in New York during September, was attended by about two hundred managers and officials, the meeting being presided over by Walter Camp.

The work of the officials' committee has been administered with slight additional expense over last year, the additional contributions from the colleges necessary to meet this having been cheerfully made by the larger colleges.

We would comment upon the cordiality of this response as indicated in the letters accompanying the contributions. Our feeling is that the past year's work of the Central Board has been well worth while. The detailed report of work follows:

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Number of college letters received	293
Number of letters written to colleges	407
Number of letters from officials	510
Number of letters to officials	351
Additional and circular correspondence	1500
Notification and appointment cards	1500
Number of telegrams received	354
Number of telegrams sent out	278
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ months

Data on Schedule.

Number of colleges regularly using service	69
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Board appointments	41
Schools using service occasionally	22
Freshman teams using service occasionally	9
Western teams using service occasionally	8
Southern teams using service occasionally	10

Data on Appointments.

Number of final college appointments	861
Number of final freshman appointments	28
Number of final school appointments	33
Number of final appointments	922
Number of different officials used	188
Maximum number of appointments for one official	11

Data on Fees.

Highest fee	\$100
Lowest fee	10
Number of games paying highest fee	7

Grading of Fees.

Larger colleges:	
Minimum	\$ 15
Maximum	100
Smaller colleges:	
Minimum ..	10
Maximum	50

Data on Officials.

Number of officials on Central Board list (active).....	186
Number of officials on reserve list	276
Number of applications accepted	44
Number of applications rejected	53
Men used not on list	1
Number on Western list. Not revised.	
Number on Missouri Valley list. Not revised.	
Number on Ohio list. Not revised.	
Number on Southern list	30
Number on colored list	10
Number on Southwestern list. Not revised.	
Number on California list. Not revised.	

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

III. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The report of your committee on Association Football will not be encumbered by a statistical report of questionnaires, as the chairman and secretary felt that it was better to let the organized work speak for itself, as soccer practically perpetuates itself automatically. They have kept in touch with the situation in the colleges and schools, much individual work has been done, especially by the secretary, five thousand rule books have been sent out, and numerous communications have been answered.

Quoting from the secretary's report to the chairman:

"Your committee is very glad to report a marked increase in soccer among the colleges and an astounding development among the schools. As this same remarkable development is also taking place in our industrial establishments and clubs, the time is almost with us when soccer will be, next to baseball, the most popularly played game in this country. This development has, as was to be expected, drawn to soccer an ever increasing number of devotees. It is no uncommon sight to note at the matches between the big amateur teams crowds of ten thousand, and as many as twenty thousand have turned out for the final amateur championship matches. In the recent Penn-Princeton play-off for the championship of the intercollegiate soccer league, nearly three thousand spectators were present, though the game was held on a Thursday, on a field outside of Philadelphia, and where no

grandstand accommodations were available. Had this game been held on Franklin Field on a Saturday, a very large crowd would have attended.

"Perhaps one of the most important developments of the past three years has been the rise in the status of soccer in the estimation of the college authorities and the students. Pennsylvania has led the way by making soccer a major sport, and the same action will no doubt soon be taken at the other colleges in the intercollegiate league. Numerous colleges have joined the ranks during the past years, while only an occasional college has dropped the game, in every case because they happen to be in a district where the game is not played generally and thus they cannot get sufficient matches to keep the game alive. The most notable addition to college soccer is found at West Point. Major Philip Hayes, of West Point, wrote recently that soccer had proved to be very popular there, and it was being played regularly by over one hundred and fifty cadets."

Only one formal meeting was called, and that on short notice, last fall. The secretary was sent to attend the U. S. F. A. annual meeting, held at St. Louis on May 20, 21, and 22.

We would suggest that during the coming year we should organize soccer in new localities, especially sectional associations, and advise the spreading of propaganda and correspondence. To do this would require a larger budget and office expense, and if this body feels that such work should be done, your committee will gladly arrange it.

Soccer has proved its place in the colleges, is a splendid unit in intramural development, and will live by its own momentum, but can be stimulated.

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed at the last meeting met with similar committees representing the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U. last spring to formulate rules and to publish the annual *Basket Ball Guide*. Mr. Oswald Tower, of our Basket Ball Advisory Committee, is editor-in-chief of the *Guide*, and is the official interpreter of all questions regarding disputed points in the rules that may be submitted to those interested in basket ball throughout the country.

During the past year basket ball has continued to gain in popularity in all sections of the country. Last spring, for the second time in twelve years, a series for the National Collegiate Championship was played by teams representing the University of

Chicago and Pennsylvania University. The games were played, one at Chicago, one at Philadelphia, and the third at Princeton. The University of Pennsylvania won the championship.

During the past year the rules have been only slightly modified. The changes made were mainly along the lines of clarifying the intent of the rules, and for the purpose of raising the standards of play as regards the prevention of personal contact and the development of a fast, clean game. The more important of these modifications are as follows:

"Three years ago the committee made a change in the marking of the lines forming the ends of the court. It was stated at that time that this modification was practically an experiment. The experiment has proved so successful that this year it was voted to discontinue the old end boundary lines, which run immediately under the backboard, and to establish as the rear boundary line one two feet farther out; that is, the 'end zone,' so called, now becomes an integral part of the court. This modification will have the effect of simplifying the court marking, and will do away with the confusion that arose in the administration of held balls and out of bounds in this area.

"Another modification is the provision for throwing up on the *free throw line* a ball that is declared held *under the basket*, or in the space behind the *backboard* and between the foul lines. This will prevent a certain amount of crowding and jockeying, which has become habitual in connection with balls thrown up close to the goal.

"The question of permitting a player to return to the game after having been removed has been discussed for several years. This year a provision was made by which 'A player who has left the game except for disqualification for four personal fouls or for other disqualifications may re-enter the game once.' This is in line with the practice that has been found so useful in football, and tends to make it easier for the team that is traveling with a small number of substitutes.

"In this connection a change has been made in the 'time out' rule by which, in case of minor injury to a player, a captain is permitted to have a free 'time out,' provided he makes a substitution within *one minute*. The object of this rule is to shorten delays in the game due to minor injuries, where under the old rule two minutes or more were almost invariably lost.

"The rule against blocking is to be strongly interpreted and enforced on the following basis: 'The defensive player has no right to place his hand upon the person whom he is guarding in order to keep more closely in touch with him and so as to be able to anticipate and check the legitimate play of his opponent. Nor has he the right to dance in front of him in order to obstruct his progress. He may run alongside of him in an effort to get the

ball first, but neither player in such a contingency has the right to crowd the other away from the direct line to the ball.'

"Officials are strongly urged to declare 'held ball' promptly when two or more men have their hands on the ball, so as to limit the opportunities for personal contact with the consequent delay in the game.

"Provision is made also giving authority to the referee to indicate an open zone about the two players jumping for a thrown-up ball, if in his judgment the other players are crowding in on the jumpers so as to make it difficult to get the ball cleanly into play."

The committee has continued the plan of organizing conferences in different parts of the country under the direction of members of the Rules Committee for the purpose of promoting a better understanding among players, coaches, and officials, of the rules for the administration of the game. The experiment was tried this year at the conference held in New York City of having two teams demonstrate those plays that experience has shown to be most likely sources of trouble. The play was stopped at frequent intervals to permit discussion of the point at issue. The plan worked very well and will be continued in the future. This meeting in New York City was attended by one hundred and four persons representing institutions in eight different states.

The committee has further undertaken to encourage the formation of local officials' organizations for the purpose of securing a higher grade of officials throughout the country and of developing effective channels through which the committee can come into more intimate contact with those interested in basket ball throughout the country. This plan promises to be useful and will be given a thorough trial.

It seems to the members of your committee that the amateur game is experiencing a wholesome growth throughout the country, and that it is freer from professionalizing influences than seemed likely a few years ago.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

V. TRACK RULES COMMITTEE.

I. After the meeting last year, at which time the committee carefully considered all of the track and field rules, these were edited and sent to the Publications Committee for publication. However, it was decided not to publish them at that time; consequently the Rules Committee had them mimeographed and sent a copy to all of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Further, a copy of the records in the various conferences was obtained wherever possible. In this connection, the committee

wishes to ask the help of the members of this Association in the future in securing records.

II. The committee has just met to consider possible changes in the rules for the coming year. While a great many suggestions were discussed, in the interest of uniformity very few changes are recommended.

The committee recommends that in the high hurdles the hurdles shall be made rigid or be locked, and that the hurdle shall not be considered as knocked down in a race unless it is actually tipped over and off its base.

It further recommends that an iron, wood, or rope band be used in marking the shot, hammer, and discus rings.

Last year the committee recommended several different orders of events, due to the fact that different events are used in different conferences. However, it has found that the colleges and universities are gradually adopting a standard list of events, and consequently it now recommends for dual meets, conference meets, and for indoor meets, one order of events for each.

III. Relative to the future, the committee wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. That the members of this Association adopt these rules as the standard rules.
2. That if possible the Publications Committee publish the track rules in time for use this spring.
3. That it be the policy of this organization to make its rules in so far as possible conform to the Olympic games track and field rules.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

VI. SWIMMING RULES COMMITTEE.

The field of college and school swimming is developing rapidly. Whereas a show of hands at this meeting six years ago disclosed the surprising fact that only twelve of the institutions represented were interested in swimming, your committee has to date established contact with over sixty colleges and more than twice that number of schools which foster competitive swimming. The number engaged in intramural swimming is even larger.

Lehigh, Syracuse, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in the East, Indiana, Michigan, Purdue, Michigan "Aggies," and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in the Middle West, and the University of Tennessee in the South are institutions reported to have taken up competitive swimming last year. Dartmouth and West Point in the East, Nebraska, Ames, and Drake in the Missouri Valley, and the University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College on the Pacific Coast are expecting to take up competitive intercollegiate swimming for the first time this year.

A brief survey of the past season reveals a number of outstanding events. The Yale University team which won the Eastern championship and established remarkable new records in the relays and in the plunge is quite generally conceded to have been comprised of the most remarkable group of swimmers that ever represented a college or university. Northwestern University won the Western Conference swimming championship. Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the New England Intercollegiate championship, and Leland Stanford won on the Pacific Coast. In water games Columbia won the championship in water polo, the University of Illinois in water basket ball, and Leland Stanford in water soccer.

Your committee is also pleased to call attention to the fact that college swimming in the United States is becoming more organized. Four leagues are now in full operation. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association is the oldest of these and comprises the following institutions: College of the City of New York, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. This organization also has seven associate members to whom is given permission to enter the Eastern individual championships, but this does not entitle them to voting power. The Intercollegiate Conference last year had nine of its ten members participating in competitive swimming; Ohio alone was not represented. This organization is now the largest college swimming league. Two new associations were formed last year: the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Springfield, Wesleyan, and Williams, and the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, with Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Rutgers, and Swarthmore.

We have been again and again impressed with the fact that the big work in swimming activities as now conducted is really intramural in character. Yale University is reported to have had one thousand men regularly working in swimming last year. At Princeton swimming and life-saving tests are required of all students; interclass swimming meets, individual all-round championships, and the activities of the Princeton Swimming and Life-Saving Club comprise a regular schedule of activities that make Brokaw Pool one of the very busiest places on the campus the year round. It is worthy of note, too, that the tests of the Princeton Swimming and Life-Saving Club are the most rigid that we have been able to find in this or other countries. Princeton also conducts annually an interclass water polo championship, at which the rivalry, enthusiasm, and even the attendance surpass that of some of the regular Intercollegiate Swimming Association meets. Lane Technical High School of Chicago does not have a pool, but in spite of the handicap of being required to send their students to various city pools they report thirty-three hundred pu-

pils participating in swimming. These are instances of particular note which have been brought to our attention. We believe there are numerous other institutions with equally good intramural records. Incidentally, the foregoing may help explain why Yale won the Eastern Intercollegiate championship for eight successive seasons, Lane that of the Chicago High School Athletic League, and why Princeton won the Water Polo championship for seven successive years.

A few years ago the N. C. A. A. authorized its Swimming Rules Committee to enter into alliance with similar committees of other national organizations. In 1917 we made such an affiliation with the Y. M. C. A., having over five hundred swimming pools in various parts of the United States, and having the distinguished record of having taught over 500,000 men and boys to swim in the past eleven years. In 1919 we admitted to joint membership the Life-Saving Corps of the American Red Cross, representing over one hundred definite life-saving corps in various parts of the United States, carrying on a definite life-saving program among youth and adults of both sexes generally, as well as at army and navy posts. At this time it was also decided by unanimous action to change the name of our joint body to the American Swimming Association. A few days ago we admitted to membership the Boy Scouts of America, with a membership of local organizations running well into the thousands. This great national organization tries to teach every boy in the United States to be a swimmer and a life-saver. They have been in need of swimming rules for some time, and now have unanimously adopted ours as their standard.

The swimming committees of the two National Camp Directors Associations have adopted our rules as the standard for these organizations and for their annual Intensive Training School for Camp Swimming Directors.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

VII. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE.

[The committee presented a proposed set of rules for wrestling which will be found in the appendix, page 76.]

VIII. VOLLEY BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The revised rules for volley ball reported by your committee and adopted by the Association last year were published. Owing to some delay in the publication and distribution of the revised rules, they were not available for use until near the close of the academic year. Inasmuch as several important changes made in

the rules last year need to be tested thoroughly, and the new rules have not been in use long enough for such a test, your committee recommends that the present rules be used without revision during the coming year.

Volley ball is steadily gaining in popularity as a recreative game in intercollegiate athletics.

GEORGE L. MEYLAN,
Chairman.

IX. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

At the first meeting, your committee decided to attempt three things. First, the adoption of a uniform set of rules for intercollegiate boxing. Second, the formation of an association for the arranging and managing of intercollegiate contests. Third, the formation of a central board on officials, to be trained in judging the contests in sympathy with these rules, and in a uniform manner.

For our first task, we took as our basis the rules in use for boxing in the army and navy. These rules had been most carefully compiled, and had already been thoroughly tried out in practice.

Early in the war it was recognized that boxing was one of the best ways of giving to a soldier that fighting spirit that would be his best friend in an emergency. The British army authorities recognized this in 1915, and urged the teaching and practice of boxing along with their bayonet fighting. It was largely developed among the Canadians, and the rules finally adopted for the American army and navy embodied the experience of both these allies.

There were, of necessity, some changes to adapt them for use in colleges. The one causing the most discussion was that of weight allowance. It is found that, when an allowance of four pounds overweight is made, the coaches merely consider it as increasing the weight of that class by that amount. The 115-pound class with four pounds allowance becomes 119, the 125 becomes 129, and one might as well put the latter figures down at once.

The purpose for which an allowance is made is to prevent a man who really weighs 125 pounds from being disqualified if he is temporarily a pound or two overweight at the time of the contest, and to prevent undue attempts at weight reduction to fulfill the exact requirement. In practice, however, it was found that it really raised the point to which a contestant must make weight by four pounds, and the temptation remained the same to reduce a man who was really and legitimately a lightweight, down to the featherweight class, which with the allowance meant a reduction of only six pounds.

The whole question of reduction below the normal weight should be discouraged in college boxing in every possible way. Its prominence in the mind of the boxer and the coach is due to the financial advantage obtained by the professional boxer, who, by demanding a weight that is difficult for his opponent to make, can thereby weaken him and so obtain an unfair advantage. It is like the punishing holds used by the professional wrestler, and is contrary to the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play.

In the old days of the prize ring, when the spare time of champions was pleasantly occupied with wine, women, and song, they came to their training "corpulent, big bellied, full of gross humours, and short of breath." Their training started with an emetic and a purge, abrupt and effective methods of clearing the system at both ends, and the extra weight was dissolved during long runs in heavy sweaters, varied by Turkish baths and sweating liquors.

Tom Cribb reduced from 224 to 185 pounds for his second fight with Molineux, greatly to his temporary benefit; but for college students to attempt the reduction of their weight below the normal merely for a boxing bout is unsportsmanlike and dangerous to their best health interests. This is an example of the danger to the future of intercollegiate boxing, from the close association of boxing with the prize ring.

The most skilled exponents of the sport are professionals, and the devious customs of the ring, which has never been entirely free of the gambler's influence, frequently appear to the uninitiated as right and proper.

When we have as an example a champion who in war times hides himself behind the technicalities of the law, whose most arduous service is posing for the movies in the overalls and patent-leather shoes of the pseudo-workingman in a shipyard, we can realize the danger of such a man being set up as a hero and an example for our young men to follow when our country calls for real fighters with pluck, conscience, and character. The poisonous influence of seeing money easily earned, and not always honestly earned, will always be a menace to clean boxing.

The committee has endeavored to counteract this ever present influence, and to safeguard the amateur spirit, in the following ways:

First, to have undergraduates only as seconds. Former attempts to revive boxing have been wrecked, partly by allowing the contestants to be seconded by professional fighters. They seconded them according to their light; they broke or thinned down the glove over the knuckles; they tried to put on unfair bandages; they cursed the officials and disputed the decisions; they coached the boxers during the rounds, and often introduced unsportsmanlike tactics during the fight.

It is hoped that this plan will help to keep the sport free from this bad influence.

Second, having two judges, and keeping the referee out of the ring. The man who clinches, and refuses to break when commanded to do so, loses the bout. Foul tactics are penalized and clean boxing is rewarded. Spectators can see the bout better and boxers learn to play the game like men. This is no experiment. It has been tried and found a vast improvement on the triangular wrestling match that so often takes the place of clean boxing.

Third, abolishing shouting and applause, as well as coaching during the rounds. The noise makes it difficult for the competitors to hear the directions or warnings from the referee or time-keepers. This is a welcome relief from the shouting and yelling that accompanies most fights, and the applause at the end of the round is enough to give vent to the spectator's emotions. No one who has ever tried it will ever go back to the old way. It was inspiring and encouraging to see the well-ordered and silent audience watching each round in the intercollegiate meets at Annapolis, State College, and Penn last year, and to hear the generous applause at the end of each round in a well-fought bout.

It is a wise thing for the referee or the manager to announce these rules before each contest starts. They will find that the audience will enter into the spirit of the occasion and cooperate in carrying them out.

Boxing is essentially a competitive sport, and the ambitious boxer soon looks for worlds to conquer beyond the limits of his class and college. Hence the necessity for some association to arrange and govern the competition between institutions. For the past three years meets have been held at the University of Pennsylvania, Penn State, Annapolis, Massachusetts of Technology, Yale, and doubtless many other colleges. These contests showed two things:

First, that such meets between colleges could be carried out successfully, and without danger.

Second, that there was no general agreement as to standards in judging, and conducting meets.

The necessity of an intercollegiate association and a board on officials has been abundantly proved. The new association, founded December, 1920, begins its career under most favorable conditions. Seven institutions are charter members, all active in the promotion of boxing among the students as a form of exercise, and a number of others are awaiting the permission of faculty or athletic committees to join.

For the most part, these institutions have already conducted intercollegiate meets, and there must be many others, both in the East and in the West, in which boxing is a sport. It is hoped

that more of the great Western universities will join the association, conduct home and home meets with others who are in reach of a short journey, and send representatives to the annual championships. It is only in this way that the purpose of the association can be carried out.

There is no danger that looms so large in the beginning as the danger of incompetent officials, and the need of a central board is immediate and urgent.

Last summer it was my good fortune to witness the boxing at the great Scout Jamboree, held in the Olympia, in London. There were gathered there boys from the ends of the earth, Spaniards, French, Belgian, Australian, New Zealanders, South Africans, South Americans, English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, and Americans, and the boxing tournament went on every afternoon and evening for a week, bout succeeding bout with mechanical precision, the officials acting in relays. Every afternoon, the director of the tournament would give a few minutes' talk on sportsmanship, explaining the rules of the game with two trained boxers, who illustrated the differences between fair and foul fighting, and called on the audience for their decisions. In every case the response was immediate, and it was impossible after such a demonstration for any boxer to commit, or any official to pardon, unfair fighting, with such an alert and instructed crowd on the watch.

I believe that this should form a part of the program of every intercollegiate meet, and that the officials, boxers, and audience should be instructed so as to recognize and condemn anything that is unfair or shady, as well as to appreciate and applaud the boxer who plays the game and upholds the best traditions of sportsmanship.

I can only close by expressing my best thanks for the coöperation of the other members of the committee, and by urging that the newly formed association take up the matter of the central board with the N. C. A. A. immediately, and in conclusion I would ask for the dismissal of the present committee.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

Major Pickering, secretary of the committee, presented the proposed set of rules (which will be found in the appendix, page 81). These were approved, except that final decision as to weight regulations was left to the committee. A resolution offered by a delegate, that the sense of the convention is that no leeway be given in the weights but that they be strictly adhered to, was lost. It was voted as the sense of the convention that the Intercollegiate Boxing Association, as at present organized, be not ap-

proved, the feeling being that an organization of undergraduates and of graduates not necessarily members of the faculty might lead to a loss of control by this Association over the details of management and especially the character of the rules adopted.

X. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE RULES.

The chairman, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, having reported in detail to the Executive Committee the evening before and no action being necessary at this time, no formal report was made to the Association. (See resolutions adopted by the convention at the morning session, page 91.)

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

I. (ON EXTENDING THE INFLUENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Two years ago your Committee on Extending the Influence of the N. C. A. A. was organized and charged with certain duties. Last year the committee was enlarged and directed to continue its activities.

The duties were stated in a series of four proposals which I placed before you in December, 1918. These proposals read as follows:

First: That a forceful letter, and such subsequent letters as may be necessary, be sent to the president of every college and university, and to the secretary of the board of trustees of every college and university in this country, calling their official, responsible attention to the practical ideals of this National Collegiate Athletic Association, emphasizing the relation of those ideals to effective citizenship, and urging upon those collegiate and university officials the importance of rebuilding their collegiate and intercollegiate athletics in conformity with those ideals.

Second: That this Association shall make every reasonable effort to influence the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of our various states to enact laws providing for the effective physical education of all children of all ages in our elementary and secondary schools, public, institutional, and private; a physical education that will bring these children instruction in hygiene, regular periodic health examinations, and a training in the practice of health habits, with a full educational emphasis upon play, games, recreation, athletics, and physical exercise; and shall further make every possible reasonable effort to influence communities and municipalities to enact laws and pass ordinances providing for community and industrial physical training and recreative activities for all classes and ages of society.

Third: That this Association shall make persistent effort to influence state boards of education or their equivalent bodies in all the states of the United States, to make it their effective rule that on or after June, 1922, or some other reasonable date, no applicant may receive a license to teach any subject in any school who does not first present convincing evidence of having covered in creditable manner a satisfactory course in physical education in a reputable training school for teachers.

Fourth: That this Association hereby directs and authorizes its president to appoint a committee of three to take such steps as may be neces-

sary to put the above resolutions into active and effective operation, and to coöperate in every practical and substantial way with the National Committee on Physical Education, the division of physical education of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and any other useful agency that may be in the field for the purpose of securing the proper and sufficient physical education of the boys and girls of today, so that they may tomorrow constitute a nation of men and women of normal physical growth, normal physical development, and normal functional resource, practicing wise habits of health conservation, and possessed of greater consequent vitality, larger endurance, longer lives, and more complete happiness—the most precious assets of a nation.

During the past year your committee has issued 1,120 letters addressed to the individual members of this Association, that is, to the presidents of the colleges and universities that constitute the N. C. A. A. In addition several hundred letters have been written in correspondence developed because of these communications from your committee to the members of this Association.

The larger items in our correspondence may be summarized as follows:

On April 1, 1920, one hundred and sixty letters were mailed to the members of this Association enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting. These letters asked for suggestions as to the best methods for the effective extension of the influence of the Association. Twenty-nine of the one hundred and sixty members responded to this letter, and three of the twenty-nine offered suggestions.

On April 12, 1920, one hundred and sixty letters were addressed to the responsible heads of the various colleges and universities constituting the membership of the Association, enclosing copies of the Fess-Capper bill for federal assistance in securing universal physical education, and urging the members of this Association to support this bill in conformity with the action taken at its last two annual meetings. Twenty-one college presidents or their representatives replied.

On May 26, one hundred and sixty letters were mailed to the members of this Association calling special attention to resolution number three, carried in our letter of April 1 and asking for information concerning the influence of that resolution. In response to these letters there were sixty-three replies, seven of which carried suggestions.

On June 14, 1920, one hundred and sixty letters were written to the responsible representatives of the college and university membership of the Association, enclosing a copy of a letter from Dean Young vigorously criticizing certain college athletic practices. Your committee in these letters requested that the president of each college make a searching inquiry into the applicability of the charges made by Dean Young, and requested that the pertinent facts uncovered be sent to the committee. These letters drew forty-eight replies, none of which carried information.

On November 30, 1920, letters were sent to our constituency again calling attention to the Fess-Capper bill and urging its support. Up to date, December 27, 1920, we have received forty replies, two of which are in opposition to federal aid to states.

On December 6, 1920, a letter was mailed to each president representing a membership in this Association. This letter carried mimeographed abstracts received from a number of our members in response to the various letters referred to above. In this letter your committee expressed the hope that the college presidents to whom that letter was addressed would examine the extracts enclosed critically, and then consult the informed members of their faculties as to the importance of the complaints carried in those extracts, and as to the policy which the National Collegiate Athletic Association should adopt with reference to the athletic evils described in those extracts. The committee further respectfully requested the college presidents to whom the letter was addressed to forward to the committee their judgment and advice, and any further information they may have had relative to the alleged deviations from intercollegiate athletic standards referred to. Up to date twenty-seven replies have been received, eleven of which have brought the committee information.

Checking up on all the correspondence between your committee and the membership of this Association, it appears that forty-six of our one hundred and sixty members have failed to reply to any of the seven letters written them by your committee.

The practical unanimity of the opinions and judgments received from over 70 per cent of our Association membership compels attention. A number of the letters received by your committee are presented in whole or in part as an appendix to this report. (See page —.) These opinions and judgments may be summarized as follows:

First: It is a fact that there is widespread suspicion, distrust, dissatisfaction, and criticism relating to intercollegiate athletic practices. There is probably not a single educational institution in America carrying on intercollegiate athletic activities that is not under suspicion from some source or other. The charges advanced are vague and uncertain, but their existence is persistent and ought not to be ignored.

Second: There is a general conviction that athletic standards have been growing steadily worse throughout the country since the war.

Third: The ideals of the N. C. A. A. are endorsed by all the college presidents, deans, professors, and other college officials with whom your committee has corresponded, and there is a unanimous demand for a satisfactory remedy for the athletic evils under indictment.

As chairman of your committee, I have had no recommenda-

tions to make to the committee and therefore I have no recommendations to make to you that apply to the immediate solution of these athletic problems. In my judgment your committee has gone as far as a committee of its type, functions, and financial support can go, and there is no good reason for its continued activity along the lines followed during the last two years.

The problem before us is so serious that it deserves the thoughtful and persistent attention of the best intelligence and the safest judgment of this Association, and it justifies the investment of such time and money as may be necessary for its solution.

I recommend, therefore, that this committee be discontinued; that the president of this Association be authorized and directed to appoint, after careful consideration, a new committee of three or five members to devise ways and means for the acquisition and conservation of intercollegiate athletic stands; and that this new committee be given an appropriation of sufficient amount to furnish its chairman with a competent full-time secretary, and sufficient in amount to bring the committee together for deliberation and discussion prior to the next meeting of this Association.

Pursuant to the directions given this committee by the Association in December, 1919, your committee has given the National Physical Education Service whole-hearted assistance in the plans for state and national legislation in favor of physical education.

Mr. E. Dana Caulkins reports progress in this legislation as follows:

Major Points to be Reported on National Legislation.

1. The introduction of a bill by Representative Fess and Senator Capper.
2. Hearings on their bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.
3. Large development of general interest and support on the part of private organizations, as well as congressmen.
4. Endorsement of the principle of the bill by the platform of the Republican party.
5. A lack of sufficient organized activity by the technical physical educators who should be most concerned in this bill.

Major Points to be Reported on State Legislation.

States requiring and actively promoting physical education: (1) Alabama, (2) California, (3) Maine, (4) Maryland, (5) Michigan (applies only to communities of more than 3,000 population), (6) New Jersey, (7) New York, (8) Nevada (applies

only to high schools), (9) Oregon, (10) Virginia, (11) Washington.

States having compulsory physical education laws not strongly enforced: (12) Delaware, (13) Illinois, (14) North Dakota, (15) Pennsylvania (new educational administration now taking up physical education more vigorously), (16) Rhode Island.

States having no compulsory laws but active state-wide promotion of physical education: (17) Kentucky, (18) Utah.

States having general physical education laws as yet only slightly effective: (19) Georgia, (20) Indiana, (21) Mississippi.

Alabama.

The school code adopted in Alabama in 1919 included a section creating a division of physical education in the State Department of Education, with the duty of outlining a course of physical training for the various schools of the state; the collecting and disseminating of useful data on the health of school children, and devising ways and means of coordinating the work of health education of the Department of Education and of county and city boards of education with the work of the State Board of Health and with the health authorities in counties and cities. An appropriation was made, totaling \$20,000 for four years.

In the spring of 1920, Mr. O. C. Bird, formerly of the physical education staff of Ohio State University, was appointed as director of physical and health education. A manual of physical education was prepared by Mr. Bird and distributed during the summer of 1920.

Mr. Bird has reported that courses in physical education based on the published manual have been established in all the state institutions of higher learning.

In October, 1920, a bill was passed including a section providing "that every public school and private or parochial school shall carry out a system of physical education, the character of which shall conform to the program or course outlined by the State Department of Education."

Virginia.

In March, 1920, a bill was passed providing for public health nursing, health examination and physical education of school children. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made to the State Board of Health for child welfare and school medical inspection and \$25,000 to the State Board of Education for physical education in the public elementary schools and in the public high schools of the commonwealth.

The bill authorized local authorities to appropriate money for the health examination and physical education of school children and the employment of school nurses, physicians, and physical directors, and that, previous to employment, all said nurses, physicians, and physical directors should be approved by the Health Commissioner of the commonwealth and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill authorized that the State Board of Education and the State Board of Health might pay amounts not exceeding one-half the annual salaries of local nurses or physicians and physical directors.

The bill provided that all children in the public elementary and high schools should receive such examinations, health instruction, and physical training as might be prescribed by the State Board of Education and approved by the State Board of Health.

The bill requires every normal school of the state to give an approved course in health examination and physical education and that satisfactory

passage of this course would be a prerequisite for the securing of a normal school certificate.

The bill provided that the State Board of Education, with the approval of the State Board of Health, should appoint a supervisor of physical education.

Mr. Guy C. Throner was appointed State Supervisor of Physical Education in August, 1920. Dr. Mary C. Brydon, Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing of the State Board of Health, and Mr. Throner are effectively cooperating in extending to all the children of Virginia the program authorized in the above legislation.

Kentucky.

In March, 1920, a bill was passed by the Kentucky legislature, directing the Kentucky State Board of Education to prescribe a course of study in physical education for all the common schools of the state. This course should occupy periods totaling not less than thirty minutes each school day devoted to instruction in health and safety, to physical exercises, and to recess play under proper supervision.

The bill provided that all teacher training institutions, supported wholly or in part by public funds, should conduct courses in physical education required for graduation.

The bill provided that county and city boards of education might employ supervisors of physical education. Boards of education of two or more school districts were empowered to employ jointly a supervisor of physical education.

Dr. John W. Carr was appointed in June, 1920, as State Director of Hygiene, and has prepared a comprehensive manual on physical education. Through arrangement with the University of Kentucky and the State Superintendent of Education, an appropriation has been made by the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to assist in meeting the expense of this state-wide program of hygiene, which includes the promotion of physical education.

Mississippi.

In April, 1920, the Mississippi legislature enacted a law providing for a state director of physical education and assistants and requiring physical education in all the elementary and secondary schools of the state. The State Board of Education was directed to adopt rules and determine courses of physical education and the qualifications of teachers to be licensed for instruction in physical education. The bill required state colleges and normal schools to include courses in physical education.

The bill included a section providing that only upon condition that the federal government provide funds dollar for dollar with the State of Mississippi for carrying out the provisions of the Act should the law become effective.

Georgia.

In July, 1920, the legislature of Georgia enacted legislation (identical in form with the Kentucky bill), directing the State Board of Education to prescribe a course of study in physical education totaling periods not less than thirty minutes each school day and directing that a manual setting out the details of this course of study be prepared by the State Superintendent of Schools in cooperation with the State Board of Health and State Board of Education and such expert advisers as they may choose.

The bill requires that the curriculum of all state normal schools and other teacher training institutions supported wholly or in part by state funds shall contain one or more courses in physical education required for graduation.

The bill provided that county boards of education of cities might employ supervisors and special teachers of physical education possessing qualifications prescribed by the State Board of Education.

T. A. STOREY,
Chairman.

The following resolution, offered by C. W. Savage, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president is authorized and directed to appoint a special committee of three members to formulate and carry out effective cooperation with the National Physical Education Service in the promotion of federal legislation for physical education. The committee is specifically directed to study carefully the Fess-Capper bill, now before Congress, and if the bill, in the judgment of the committee, is satisfactory, to formulate and execute plans to promote the passage of this bill. The committee is further directed to use its influence to secure changes in the bill if, in its judgment, changes are necessary. The committee is authorized to include in its plans such expenditures as are approved by the Executive Committee."

The president appointed Dr. R. Tait McKenzie and Mr. Savage to serve with himself on this committee.

II. ON FRESHMAN EFFICIENCY TESTS.

Few of the revelations of the war experience were more startling or stung our pride more deeply than the realization of the amount of physical inefficiency that existed among the young men in the United States. As the full significance of this situation came home to us, renewed emphasis was placed upon plans devised to correct defects in our work in physical education and to attempt to clarify the aims and improve the methods of work in such a way as to make it more effective.

The need arising from this situation was early recognized in the army and various means were tried out in an effort to find the remedy. This effort resulted in the development of an enlarged program of physical training as a basis for strictly military training and in the formulation of certain fundamental tests for the purpose of measuring the effectiveness of the training. The value of these tests became apparent even in the short time in which they were used before the end of the war.

Two years ago the National Collegiate Athletic Association passed a resolution recommending that physical efficiency tests should be made of freshman students in the various colleges that hold membership in the Association, and a cup was provided to serve as a prize for the institution whose students showed the highest percentage of efficiency as indicated by these tests. This

unique intercollegiate contest was conducted during the spring of 1919 and was won very appropriately by that college which was the first in the country to establish physical training as a part of its regular course—namely, Amherst College. Second place was won by Oberlin College.

This contest was omitted last year because of the reorganization of committees and the consequent misunderstanding which persisted until it was too late to take action.

Meantime tentative plans were formulated for the present year and the standards were tested out in an experiment carried on under normal conditions. The test consists of four fundamental activities: running, jumping, climbing, and throwing. The events and standards are:

1. Fifty-yard dash (indoors) with a standard of seven seconds.
2. Running broad jump, twelve feet.
3. Baseball throw for accuracy and distance, 127 feet—that is, from "home to second"—and hit a target six feet in diameter. (This was afterward modified as will be stated later.)
4. Climb over an eight-foot fence from a still hang.

The principle upon which these events and standards were fixed was to select events which tested fundamental abilities, which were few in number, and which were easily administered.

A number of attempts have been made during the past years in various colleges in the country to establish a program of tests which would be of some value as a basis for estimating the physical ability of the student. These programs were made up of events that were mainly gymnastic in character, and which required a more or less specialized experience in previous training to enable the student to meet them successfully.

The experiment was tried at Princeton during the present college year and the tests were included as a part of the physical examination. That is to say, after the student was given his regular examination, he was sent out to the gymnasium floor where he was put through the program of tests above outlined.

The results of these tests given to between 400 and 500 boys entering Princeton were as follows:

Event	Standard	Average	Best	Worst	Percentage able to pass successfully
50 yd. dash,	7 s.	6½ s.	6 s.	9 s.	80%
Running Broad Jump,	12 ft.	12.2 ft.	16.6 ft.	6 ft.	66%
Fence Climb,	8 s.	6 s.	2½ s.	30 s.	95%

61% were successful in making the climb in 6 seconds or less.

Baseball throw 127 ft. at a 6 ft. target containing a 2 ft. bull's-eye (three throws allowed). The maximum score for hitting the bull's-eye three times was 15 points.

The first hundred men tested included many of the best athletes in the class, that is, those who were out for the football, cross-country, and rowing squads. Of these men *seventy-four* failed to hit the target and *twelve* failed to throw the distance.

The distance was then reduced to ninety feet, that is, from "home to first or third," and the balance of the class was tested. Thirty per cent failed to hit the target. Three per cent failed to throw the distance. The average score was 2.8 points. The best score (made by a qualifying senior) was fifteen points. Seventy per cent made one or more points.

These results were somewhat startling in view of the fact that students come to Princeton in the main from schools, both public and private, in which physical training is encouraged. They indicate the desirability of including in the physical training program further emphasis on training for the development of fundamental activities of running, jumping, climbing, and throwing—that is, the big muscle activities. These tests are valuable also as a means of judging the effectiveness of the physical activities in which entering students have taken part.

It is suggested that these tests might be administered at other times during the year as a basis for re-classification of the students for physical work and as an incentive to the individual students to work for further improvement.

It is therefore recommended:

1. That the program of tests outlined above be given to all entering students except those physically disabled, as a part of the physical examination in the fall, and be given again during the last two weeks of May out of doors.
2. That the endurance of the individual be estimated on the basis of a heart test which is designed to demonstrate its capacity to stand work and to react favorably and rapidly after a measured amount of exercise.
3. That a summary of the records of all students be posted in some conspicuous place in or about the gymnasium.
4. That the foregoing tests be modified for outdoor competition in the spring as follows:
 - (a) One hundred yards in fourteen seconds.
 - (b) Baseball throw—ninety feet at a six-foot target.
 - (c) Fence climb (eight-foot fence) from a still hang, over the fence, touch the ground, and return in twelve seconds.
 - (d) Running broad jump, twelve feet.
 - (e) Heart as outlined above.
5. That the National Collegiate Athletic Association cup be awarded on the basis of the test taken the latter half of May in accordance with conditions to be outlined.
6. That these tests are not to be regarded as a program of training.

It is recognized, of course, that the ability on the part of an individual to meet the standards set down for these tests represents only one factor in the good results of physical training, so that it would be a mistake to give too much weight to the possession of such ability by an individual or class. On the other hand, it seems clear in the light of our experience that this method of measuring physical ability has a considerable value, taken in connection with the physical examination, as a basis for sizing up the individual and of bringing home to him and to his parents the fact that his physical experience in the past has been starved and should be supplemented. The program of tests has been made short purposely, so that it may be easier to administer so as to secure the establishment of these tests in many institutions. In the competition, the results are based on the percentage of physically fit students who are able to meet the standard.

With this program established it will be quite easy to lay out a plan for similar competition on a point basis, in which every student will be given the entire value of his performance in summing up the total accomplishment of a class.

If this plan is approved by the Association, your committee will proceed to work out the details of conduct and scoring for these events.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

The committee, consisting of Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University, Major J. L. Griffith, University of Illinois, and Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College, was continued for another year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On recommendation of the committee, the following resolutions were adopted:

I. Resolved, That the National Collegiate Athletic Association goes on record as condemning gambling in all forms in connection with any intercollegiate athletic contest, and that immediate publicity be given to this resolution, which is manifestly in the interest of clean sport.

II. Resolved, That if, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, it be deemed expedient, a Central Board on Boxing Officials be created, after consultation with the Boxing Rules Committee, and in that event the Executive Committee is empowered to make the necessary rules and regulations for the said Board.

On recommendation of the president, a resolution was adopted asking the Playground and Recreation Association of America to undertake a survey of the industrial plants of the country, with the end in view of forming an industrial amateur athletic association.

The committee appointed at the morning session to consider details regarding the proposed arbitration committee, made the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That this Association ask the Nominating Committee to nominate for election today a Committee of Nine, one from each district, to deal with charges of proselyting or eligibility, each of these men to acquaint himself with the eligibility committees or arbitrators of the various conferences in his district, and also, so far as possible, with the eligibility authorities of the several institutions in his district not in organized conferences. Second, that the Nominating Committee be asked to name for election by this body a Committee of Three, conveniently located geographically, which shall be a court of last resort for such cases of proselyting or eligibility as are not cleared up by the local conference authorities or district representatives.

At the evening session the Arbitration Committee was appointed as follows:

First District: Dr. Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University.

Second District: Professor F. H. Wood, Hamilton College.

Third District: Professor Charles S. Mangum, University of North Carolina.

Fourth District: Professor S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.

Fifth District: Professor C. A. Goodenough, University of Illinois, and Professor W. P. Reeves, Kenyon College.

Sixth District: Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.

Seventh District: Major I. S. Ashburn, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Eighth District: Professor O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.

Ninth District: Professor U. G. Dubach, Oregon Agricultural College.

And, as a central committee, to serve as court of last resort, the following were appointed: General Palmer E. Pierce, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; Dean F. W. Nicolson, Secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University.

APPOINTMENT OF RULES COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the Rules Committees for the several sports were appointed, as follows:

• Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; G. W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania; C. L. Brewer, Michigan Agricultural College.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Major Philip Hayes, U. S. Military Academy; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; D. H. Henry, Clemson Agricultural College; T. F. Moran, Purdue University; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; R. H. Motten, Colorado College; C. V. Dymont, University of Oregon.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Z. G. Clevenger, University of Missouri; Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy.

James Naismith, University of Kansas, originator of the game, honorary member for life.

Advisory Committee: A. H. Sharpe, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; C. L. Parsons, Colorado College; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules Committee.

Group 1: E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Walter Camp, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.

Group 2: F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Paul J. Dashiell, U. S. Naval Academy.

Group 3: Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Walter D. Powell, Stanford University.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, University of Nebraska; D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; Frank J. Sullivan, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: H. A. Farr, Yale University; G. H. Daley, Union University; H. H. Lanigan, University of Virginia; J. R. Bender, University of Tennessee; W. R. Morrison, University of Cincinnati; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Track Rules Committee.

J. L. Griffith, University of Illinois; F. R. Castleman, Ohio State University; Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton University; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Adolph Schulz, Tulane University; B. G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; A. D. Browne, Stanford University.

Wrestling Rules Committee.

Charles W. Mayser, Iowa State College; R. F. Nelligan, Amherst College; Dana M. Evans, University of Indiana.

Advisory Committee: H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; A. Lefevre, University of Virginia; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; W. L. Driver, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; James Arbuthnot, University of Washington.

Volley Ball Rules Committee.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; R. N. Metcalf, Oberlin College.

Boxing Rules Committee.

R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Allan Winter Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William A. Richardson, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Maylin J. Pickering, University of Pennsylvania; Colonel H. J. Koehler, U. S. Military Academy.

[Note.—The Association approved the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, favoring rotation in office. In the above committees, where the active membership is composed of three individuals, or groups of three, the understanding is that the first individual (or group) will serve for three years, the second for two, and the third for one.]

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and adopted, as follows:

President, General Palmer E. Pierce; Vice-President, Dr. A. D. Browne, Stanford University; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

Executive Committee: First District, President R. B. Ogilby,

Trinity College; Second District, Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University; Third District, Professor Thomas Nelson, North Carolina State College; Fourth District, Rev. Henry D. Phillips, University of the South; Fifth District, Professor C. A. Goodenough, University of Illinois; Sixth District, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Seventh District, Major I. S. Ashburn, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Eighth District, Professor A. E. Bellis, Colorado School of Mines; Ninth District, Professor L. J. Ayer, University of Washington.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES AT THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

I. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GEN. PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED).

It is a pleasure to be able to report a distinct advance in the efforts to promote the objects for which the National Collegiate Athletic Association was formed. Throughout the United States collegiate athletics are rapidly returning to the natural status that prevailed previous to the great world war. However, it must be admitted that there has been a certain amount of laxity in the enforcement of the rules relative to eligibility. The war gave tremendous impetus to activities along the lines of physical training and athletics, and in general our educational institutions have endeavored to capitalize it and have waged a more or less successful contest in the effort to restore or maintain the high standards necessary for the best results.

Article 2 of the Constitution states that this organization should "study the various important phases of college athletics, form rules governing athletics, and promote the adoption of recommended measures, in order that the athletic activities of the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education." Let us briefly consider what has been done during 1920 to carry out these various requirements.

A set of rules prepared to govern boxing will be presented today for your adoption. In addition, there will be submitted the usual reports from our Rules Committees, seven in number. We have now formulated rules for football, basket ball, track, swimming, wrestling, volley ball, and boxing. From a consideration of this list it is evident that the Association is very active in the performance of this requirement of the Constitution. It is recommended that unusual consideration be given to the question of the introduction of boxing as a recognized intercollegiate sport. Carefully controlled and directed, there is little doubt of the educational value of the manly art of self-defense. However, it is realized that many abuses may develop unless good and efficient officials are provided and all the standards of amateurism and good sportsmanship are carefully maintained. Seven institutions have organized an intercollegiate boxing league under favorable auspices.

A campaign has been waged during the year to promote the adoption of the measures recommended in the various resolutions passed at the last annual convention. In general, it may be stated that this campaign has been successful, and that there is not only a distinct improvement in the conduct of intercollegiate contests, but also that the recommendations in regard to physical training, sanitation, and education have been adopted by many of our states and by most of the colleges and universities. The reports of the various committees and of the district representatives will go into these matters in detail and will present a picture of conditions as they exist today.

It is believed that certain of the resolutions passed were too drastic and mandatory. One of the principles of the N. C. A. A. is that of self-government which permits its members independence of action in their efforts to live up to the standards recommended. The program of this convention has been changed from that formerly followed in order that the resolutions and other business of the Association may be given greater consideration than heretofore, with the special object of avoiding too much emphasis on incidentals in our work.

The educational uses of athletics have largely increased. Without doubt our experience in the great world war has emphasized the importance of athletics and physical training to the proper education of the youth of the land. Many institutions, both large and small, have introduced physical training into their curricula. The faculties have taken control of athletic activities, and physical directors have become important members of these governing bodies. Physical examination of students, both on entrance into the college and periodically thereafter, has become a matter of course, and health exercises and remedial gymnastics are given under careful trained supervision. As a result, it is confidently predicted that, if the United States should be so unfortunate as to become involved in another great war requiring the mobilization of its man power, the number of rejections of college graduates will be much less than the 35 per cent which was the average of the rejections of the men called to the colors during 1917-1918. In this connection attention is called to the statements following, made to last year's convention by Dr. McCurdy:

"1. We rejected more than one third of our youth from the army after reducing peace-time standards for admission.

"2. Those accepted were not really as efficient as an adequate system of physical training might have made them.

"3. Army or industrial efficiency can only be attained on an adequate physical basis. This cannot be secured after the young men are eighteen years of age; it must begin in childhood and continue through adolescence."

Also at this point it seems fitting to call attention to the vivid

statements delivered to us by the Secretary of War that "If we are to have an era of peace, if we are not to take up arms and form ourselves into fighting mediums and make that great and terrible sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions, still the conflicts of peace require strong bodies in order that there may be strong minds; and it is justly suggested by the morale section of the General Staff of the army that if 35 per cent of the young men of America have a physical defect which is enough to raise a question as to their capacity for military use, then 35 per cent of the young men of this country are living their lives in peaceful occupations under a serious handicap as compared with the other 65 per cent of the young men of the country.

"The army, therefore, has a very deep interest in what you gentlemen are doing. Of course, we all live in the hope that no such collection of our strength, no such mobilization of our manhood for similar purposes, will ever again be necessary, and I say it with all sincerity. We had the same hope before we went into this war, and I trust our hopes now are better founded; but we must remember that the unexpected always happens, and if the War Department is ever again called upon to mobilize the manhood of America, we want to find them better prepared physically, and we ought to eliminate a very large part of the 35 per cent of the men who are questioned as to their physical vigor.

"I think it must have been a great surprise to you, who had the best opportunity to measure the physical strength of the country, to find what the training camps did—the original officers' training camps. Of course, it was the product of your training that came to these camps. The young men from the colleges crowded into them. They quickly took on as much military training as was necessary; but it was what they had learned in the classrooms of the colleges that made their minds subtle and flexible. What they learned in the gymnasium and on the college athletic field gave their bodies a certain capacity for endurance and resistance."

An effort has been made during the year to organize local associations in the various parts of the country not covered by them. It is felt that these local associations are a distinct help to the proper control of intercollegiate contests, and to the establishment and enforcement of the eligibility rules necessary to the perpetuation of amateur sports. It is a pleasure to report that, at a meeting of representatives of some fifteen universities and colleges of the Middle Atlantic states on December 17, a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to form a conference of colleges in that region. Such organizations can efficiently direct and control athletic activities between their members. The N. C. A. A. cannot hope successfully to administer and control collegiate athletics in all parts of our great country. The conditions

in Texas are very different from those in Illinois, California, or Massachusetts. Therefore, it would be fruitless for the parent body to endeavor to administer the athletic affairs of these localities. It can influence the administration, but cannot actively and successfully participate in direct control. It is believed that local self-government is as advisable and necessary for the proper functioning of the intense athletic activities among our colleges as it is among the various civic districts into which the country is divided. Since unity gives strength, it is hoped that all colleges athletically related will soon have combined to secure the coöperation necessary to carry out the ideals of the N. C. A. A.

The Olympic Games held at Antwerp during 1920 were very much handicapped by post-war conditions. With due allowances for the circumstances under which the games were held, it can be said that they were a success and that the results have materially stimulated efforts to secure the enactment of proper health and sanitary laws, and the advancement of amateur sports throughout the world. The president of your Association was made a member of the Olympic Executive Committee, and in its deliberations endeavored to give representation to the educational interests of the United States in amateur sports.

Considerable criticism has been published of the work of the committee in connection with the preparation for, and the participation in, the Olympic Games on the part of our American athletes. Some of these criticisms are well-founded, but in nearly every case reasonable explanations can be given. Subsequent to the games the Olympic Committee requested constructive criticisms, and those submitted are being given careful consideration in order that, looking forward to the next Olympics, the necessary remedial steps may be taken. Amongst other matters under discussion is the formation of an Olympic Association which will select the members and direct the activities of an Olympic Committee. The result may well be the formation of a controlling elective body which will be representative of all the various organizations which have to do with amateur sports in the United States.

The undergraduates selected as competitors have frequently allied themselves with athletic clubs. It is believed that it would be for the best interests of amateur sport if undergraduates were debarred from membership in athletic clubs, and required to compete under the colors and by the authority and with the support of the educational institutions to which they belong. It is realized that there may be some practical difficulties in the accomplishment of this, but the desirability of it must be apparent to all. In this connection it is recommended that all colleges that have not already done so make ineligible to represent them in intercollegiate contests undergraduates who compete as members of athletic clubs

in term time or vacations. A discussion of a resolution to this effect will bring out the many arguments in its favor.

The United States was represented in more sports during the Seventh Olympics than at any previous one. It won the championships in rifle, pistol, and trap shooting, and in track and field athletics, swimming, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, rowing, and Rugby football, and made a creditable showing in the other events in which it took part. There were about 400 competitors, who competed in all of the twenty-two classes of contests except archery, yachting, grass hockey, lawn tennis, weight lifting, and Association football. Eight championships and two second places were won. Among the 400 competitors there were fifty-seven undergraduates of the various colleges and universities of the United States.

It is a distinct pleasure to call attention to the great rowing victory of the midshipmen of our Naval Academy. These young undergraduates, after defeating the best crews of this country, finally won the championship of the world in such an impressive manner as to bring great laurels to the colleges of our land.

With the formation of an Olympic Association will come proper and adequate representation of the interests of the great mass of fine amateur athletes embraced in our student bodies. Undoubtedly this will have beneficial results of far-reaching importance, not only to the Olympic Games themselves, but also to the ideals and to the principles of amateur sports for which we contend. In this connection, it is suggested that whenever possible college graduates and athletic directors interest themselves in the activities of the Amateur Athletic Union. Without reflecting in any way upon this excellent organization, it is believed a great benefit would result from the introduction of educators into the active work of the local boards of this great controlling body.

During the past year there have been many rumors extant of improper proselyting, and the payment of money in some form or other to athletes, and, in general, of the playing of men in intercollegiate contests not eligible under the amateur law. No doubt most of these rumors are without foundation, but there are substantial indications that some are founded on fact. For the purpose largely of allaying such rumors, is it practicable to organize, in the various college conferences or athletic districts of the United States, where this has not already been done, committees to which complaints of violations of eligibility rules might be referred? These committees, after a careful and judicious investigation, to include a hearing of the accused in his own defense before the authorized authorities of his own college, might submit reports to the institutions concerned, and, if necessary, to a central body, which would then decide whether or not to give publicity to the facts in the case. Such an attempt to control and

check abuses that now seem inherent in intercollegiate athletics would have a good prospect of success, provided educational institutions would join whole-heartedly and sincerely in the effort to overcome the evils, most of which seem to result from too great activity on the part of over-zealous alumni. It would be necessary to adopt a uniform system in the colleges, requiring a competitor for intercollegiate contests to furnish the written history of his previous athletic activities, to include a signed statement that he understands the rules of amateurism and, never having made use of athletic ability for money or its equivalent, that he is an amateur.

Your Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the question of an annual national field and track meet to be held at some central place in the country, as accessible as possible to all our universities and colleges. It is considered that such a national contest would act as a stimulus to field sports and track events throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, and by actual competition determine national championship. However, in this connection, there are many details to be thought of, such as the time, place, and expense involved. These will be brought to your attention when the delegates are asked to act on the recommendations of the Executive Committee as to the inauguration of this national contest.

Football has had a very successful season, as manifested by the immense crowds that have attended the contests, as well as by the generally high standard of play maintained. The modern game, as evolved under the rules prescribed by the very efficient Rules Committee, is of great interest to the public, which is now able to follow the ball and appreciate the points of the game as they were not able to do before open play was introduced. In general, the rules are satisfactory, and few, if any, important changes are likely to be made. A limitation of the forward pass has been proposed, and this proposition will doubtless be given due consideration by the Football Rules Committee. In our opinion the possibilities of the game under the present rules have not been exhausted, and the committee is to be congratulated on the splendid, virile game it has evolved.

The Central Board on Football Officials has worked satisfactorily under its efficient chairman, Dr. Babbitt, who reports a decided improvement compared with last year, when he stated that the attendance and financial receipts were very large, and that the two years of disorganization due to the war and the hectic reaction of the revival, and the intense rivalry of the reorganization had apparently dulled the spirit of fair play toward officials and those who appointed them, and were a reflection on true sportsmanship. He also called attention to the fact that while there was a group of high-class officials whose interest was only that of

college sportsmanship, yet the mercenary element was increasing. It is advisable that careful consideration be given to this year's report. In certain games too much rough play took place, especially in the line. It seems remarkable that the officials were unable to see and check the elbowing, holding, and unnecessarily rough and unsportsmanlike playing that the spectators commented upon freely during the games on some of our gridirons. The responsibility for clean and fair play is on the officials. If they have sufficient power to carry out their duties, in case of failure they should be placed on an ineligible list. It is recommended that the Association again place itself on record in this important matter.

Attention may well be invited at this point to the immense savings that have resulted to the colleges through the successful efforts of the Association to secure exemption from the federal tax on admissions to collegiate athletic contests. It has meant many thousands of dollars saved, and the thanks of all are due to our associates who handled this difficult question so successfully.

Attention is also invited to the question of the desirability of greater participation by college faculties in the control and direction of intercollegiate track and field meets. It seems advisable that the Advisory Committee of the I. C. A. A. A. be so changed that in future its members will represent both the graduates and the faculties of the institutions concerned. This would be a further step forward toward proper faculty control of all the various activities of undergraduate life. It is recommended that Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the present Advisory Board, be communicated with in regard to this matter.

There is an undeveloped field where amateur sports, properly encouraged and controlled, would prove of great value. Many industrial plants have made some use of athletics for the betterment of their employees. However, the effort has been mostly spasmodic, often professional in character, poorly directed and of little beneficial effect. Although this problem is not directly related to the objects for which this Association was formed, yet its importance and possibilities are such that you are urged to petition the Playground and Recreation Association of America to undertake a survey of the industrial plants with the end in view of forming an industrial amateur athletic association.

Finally, permit me to urge upon one and all the importance of the objects which we are striving to attain. When our work reaches its full fruition, there will result a healthier, better citizenry, which will be more capable and efficient during peace as well as war. Then let us have a care to cultivate clear vision, and to look well into the future, where we may see a people whose happiness and contentment are due, at least in part, to our labors

II. SCOUTING.

JAMES L. KNOX, HEAD OF THE HARVARD SCOUTING DEPARTMENT.

I wish to preface my remarks by saying that I am here, not in an official Harvard capacity, but as one who has had some experience in connection with scouting. I am going to take the liberty of approaching my subject from the negative side, and will first tell you what scouting is *not*. I appreciate that there may be exceptions, but the big Eastern universities, I am sure, adhere strictly to the following fundamentals of good sportsmanship:

1. A qualified scout never attempts to see a future opponent, except when playing in a game open to the public.
2. He never seeks information by underhand or surreptitious means.
3. He never seeks to obtain the signals of an opponent, and, even if he learns some of them inadvertently through the carelessness or constant repetition of a thoughtless quarterback, he never gives them to his own team. Aside from a matter of sportsmanship, signals are changeable even in the course of a game, and such information is apt to be a boomerang.

In short, a thoroughly qualified scout is looking for information too vitally essential, considering the very brief time in which it must be gathered, to waste time or thought on the froth of the proposition.

I trust that you will not feel that I have a severe case of exaggerated ego if I make this talk, to a certain extent, a matter of personal experience. In the last eleven years, I have had the pleasure and the responsibility of studying Princeton intensively. During that time, I never saw the Princeton team except in open games, and I never went to Princeton without having a personal chat with some of the Princeton coaches or the graduate manager, so that my presence was known. I have carefully followed the same rule in all my other scouting. I have almost invariably traveled with former players with whom I was acquainted, and have discussed with them almost every known phase of football. During the past year, when my duties were especially allotted to Yale, I met Captain Callahan after the game almost every Saturday afternoon, and he knew from the first game of the season that I and such assistants as I then named would probably be in New Haven every Saturday.

The public at large have been incorrectly trained to believe that every football team spends its time from Saturday to Saturday learning new plays, and especially trick plays which are presumed to be sure of a touchdown whenever attempted. As a matter of football history, very few trick plays are attempted in the big games, and statistics would show that more have failed than have

succeeded, and more ground has been lost than has been gained. It is the everlastingly rehearsed play, correctly conceived and accurately executed, which gains the ground leading to a score, and there are psychological reasons why any play will go farther if used over and over in open games, than if merely rehearsed in secret. The success of a play depends upon its proper use by the quarterback much more than upon whether the opponent has heard of it or not.

At Cambridge, for our preliminary games, the assigned scouts send in as complete reports as possible after seeing an opponent in one, or possibly two, games. The scouting department adds to these reports such accumulated information as may be on hand from previous years. The amount of information on hand, however, has no bearing *per se* on the amount given to the players.

Take this year's schedule at Cambridge, for instance. In preparation for the Maine game, I might have talked to the team for a half hour, but I actually only talked about five minutes, illustrating one or two features by blackboard diagrams. There was no demonstration by the second eleven. For the Williams game, the talk was comparatively short, but the field demonstration was reasonably complete. For the Center College game, the character of the opponents' attack was such as to call for a lengthy verbal analysis, and not a great deal of field demonstration.

There are various factors, in an elementary way, which must be taken into consideration in the matter of transferring the knowledge in the possession of the scouting department to the players. The amount and character of the information disseminated by no means depends solely on the opponent. Your own team is the deciding factor—its stage of development, the purpose or place of the forthcoming opponent in the scheme of your team's development as viewed in relation to the season as a whole. Take the case of an opponent efficient at forward passing—you have the option of supplying exhaustive information, or you throw your team on its own resources to work out its own salvation on the field, in accordance with the coaching staff's conviction as to the ultimate best interests of the eleven. Examples might be multiplied, but this will suffice.

Coming down to the big, vital games of the season, the scouting department must stand ready, on the day that intensive preparation for Princeton or Yale starts, with complete and accurate information in regard to the opponent. I must emphasize the word "accurate," for guesswork has no place in efficient scouting unless information, based on anything short of positive knowledge, is definitely so labelled when transmitted to the team or coaches. You might be interested in a personal experience of mine in connection with the subject of guesswork. I had followed Princeton for years, until in 1919 my work took me pri-

marily elsewhere and I saw the Tigers in but one game that season, namely, in the Princeton-Colgate game, which took place two weeks before the Princeton-Harvard game. The struggle had been close and without a score until late in the game, when Colgate had the ball on Princeton's seven-yard line. Colgate broke to a spread formation, completed a beautifully executed forward pass, scored, and won 7 to 0. I was sufficiently conversant with the mental processes of the Princeton coaching staff to be convinced that Princeton would adopt the Colgate formation for use against us with such plays from it as the team might perfect during the intervening two weeks. Upon my return to Cambridge, I reported my suspicion as such to the coaches and players, but I went beyond that as a result of my own conviction, and intensively drilled the second eleven in various essential plays from the Colgate formation, and spent most of the field-demonstrating periods in rehearsing the Varsity against these plays. The first time that Princeton got the ball in the game against us, they lined up in the Colgate formation and, throughout the afternoon, used the formation as the backbone of their attack. I have cited this instance for a second reason, which must be obvious. Such a guess is somewhat extraordinary, and would lead any reasonable minded man to conclude that the Harvard scouting department had resorted to improper methods of securing information, when such was not the case. Such a suspicion would have been borne out by the fact that members of the Harvard team called the formation by name as soon as Princeton used it, and the team presented immediately a sound defense against it, and one which would have been completely effective, but for a perfectly justifiable mistake in judgment by one of the Harvard defense players. It is, perhaps, but an added instance of the weakness of circumstantial evidence.

Another instance—but of an entirely different nature—came up in connection with the last Yale team coached by Frank Hinckey. The newspapers and every coaching staff in the country were utterly at sea as to how to stop the lateral and forward passing game so brilliantly executed by LeGore and the other members of the Yale team. As a matter of fact, Harvard won from Yale that year. One of the Harvard scouts who had not seen Yale at all remarked at a coaches' meeting two weeks before the Yale game: "If Yale has devoted the time necessary to perfecting this elaborate offense, how much time have they devoted to their defense?" That simple horse-sense remark was the answer to the Yale offense. Yale had no defense! Harvard held the ball, kept its running attack going all afternoon, and won 36 to 0. So it is not solely what is shown on the field that interests an efficient scouting corps.

If I showed an average mortal a photograph of a lady sitting

at a piano, said average mortal would immediately infer that the lady could play the piano. A good football scout would reach no such conclusion. He would first ascertain whether the keys depressed by the lady's hands would produce a harmonious musical chord. Even if so, his final doubt would only be cleared away by actually seeing and hearing the lady play the piano. In a similar way, a scout must not be carried astray by surface indications, nor jump at conclusions, without a 100 per cent analysis first. Every year of the past ten, Princeton has forced Harvard to its utmost to prevent a Princeton victory, but, up to the day of the Harvard game, Princeton has invariably appeared in its preliminary games as hardly more than an average opponent.

Parenthetically, in cases where forthcoming opponents give promise of exceptional efficiency in any one department, it may be necessary to start such preparation with the second eleven, even a month ahead of time, to the end that the demonstration by the second eleven may be duly correct.

When the day for starting the intensive preparation for the big games arrives, the scouting department should be in possession of, roughly, six or seven times as much information as will be given to the Varsity squad.

For instance, part of the information concerns the coaches only, and is never mentioned to the players. Other data, such as that concerning the opponent's defense formations, primarily concerns the quarterback, and is of only passing interest to the rest of the team. The ends will want full details which would be Greek to the guards, and so on. Determining the correct amount of information to supply to each individual is one of the hard tasks for a scout, but upon its correct solution will depend an unusual amount in the way of results. In reserve, the scout will have a broad fund of information which will be brought to the surface only in reply to questions asked by players or coaches. Too much information will not be digested and, if anything, is worse than too little.

The fact that a man has played football and is even of the All-America grade, does not in any way qualify him to serve as a scout. The average person who makes his first attempt to scout will return with as much information concerning the team which he was not supposed to be scouting as concerning the one he was assigned to cover. The scout must cover one team in concrete form and the other not at all or, at least, only in the abstract, to determine whether it was A's strength or B's weakness which made a play successful. It requires only a limited experience to make a reasonably accurate report on the plays and formations used by a given team, but that is only the A B C of the situation. The real test of a scout comes in his ability to analyze the mental caliber of a given number of players, their probable action under

a variety of circumstances when on the defense, the presumptive groove of their offensive minds, the presumable changes and developments from known foundations, and, above all, the height to which a team will rise, collectively and individually, under the spur of the crucial game. The ratio of importance of these factors is about 2 to 1, as compared with the mere plays or methods of a team. They can only be determined by close observation of players against the unexpected, as represented by opposition that is strange to them. If Yale or Princeton invited me to attend their daily practice, on condition that I would not see them in their open games, I would respectfully decline the offer. I would merely be spending five afternoons instead of one each week, and getting less information in return for my trouble. The scout who fails to cover the mental and psychological aspects of his assignments will fail seven times out of ten unless his team has a wide margin of superiority over the opponent.

I appreciate that I have been dealing in generalities, but the time available will not permit anything else. The details of scouting are almost endless, and their explanation would require days rather than minutes. Did you ever happen to realize that a stupid tackle might stop a play that would gain yards against a star? The stupid fellow's mind would not act quickly enough to recognize fake interference and be drawn by it, but he would still be right in the path of the runner, when a star player would have been drawn away from his position in his determination to get quickly to the core of the play. That illustrates one phase of the importance of correctly estimating an opponent mentally.

I know that in the minds of many of you gentlemen rests a serious doubt as to the place of scouting in the game. I hope that I have already covered the ethical side to a certain extent by assuring you that the big Eastern teams do their scouting entirely above board, as a matter of practice, and also as a matter of policy. Before treating two other, and perhaps more important, aspects, I want to remind you that there is always a horde of volunteer scouts who send in reports gratis. This practice cannot be stopped, for, in the majority of cases, it is solely the result of the deep interest in the game taken by the graduates. In spite of the vast amount of publicity which has been given over a period of years regarding our scouts at New Haven and Princeton, we annually receive a flood of letters from graduates who have seen these opponents play and are sure that they have gathered valuable information. Most of these letters are of hardly passing interest.

Now, as to the actual relation of scouting to the game. Football, as played today, is a highly developed science. It would never have reached this plane if its development had been haphazard, with thousands of teams wandering blindly off on their

several tangents. The great mass of information coming continually before the various coaching camps exerts a definite influence on each camp's policy, tends to keep the progress uniform, and never lessens the pressure to further perfect the game. Newspaper accounts of the type of game played by recognized leaders does its share, and the accurate, reliable reports of the scouts do the rest. The smaller colleges follow the lead of the larger, learn valuable lessons from playing against them, and, at the same time, the larger colleges learn from each other and follow parallel or converging paths, not from season to season, but throughout each season, because of the weekly reports of the scouts. Through any other policy, the game would rapidly deteriorate into annual contests on a basis which would amount practically to overgrown schoolboy play. It would soon lose the interest of the players and of the spectators and, gentlemen, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the fact that any attraction which takes hundreds of thousands of our fellow beings out into God's open air on Saturday afternoons during the fall and completely changes their normal mental and physical surroundings is a priceless asset for this country, regardless of its value to the players on the field, who serve as the magnets to draw the multitude.

Viewed from another aspect, the properly coached team is given a sound but flexible foundation in football, and each Saturday sees only the frills changed. It is like a fine, substantial piece of furniture on which you place various ornaments from time to time to alter the general aspect only for some specific purpose. At a minimum expenditure of time and effort on the part of the player, he is grounded in the fundamentals of the game and the frills are added as needed. He becomes a finished product through the laboratory or tutorial method. The coaches spend the hours of time and thought that the player might otherwise devote to preparation for the game. If the scouting department has proved its efficiency over a period of years, or even on successive Saturdays of a season, the players place such reliance on it that they devote, except for the last two or three days, hardly any more time in preparation for the big game of the year than for the lesser ones. The player does not have to work out fifty mathematical problems; he is merely given the answer to ten. In comparison with 1895, modern coaching methods teach about three times as much football as in the old days, and do it in about two-thirds of the time per day.

I can readily realize that you have drawn the inference that the streets about Cambridge are black with Harvard football scouts from September to November, and that the expense would stagger anyone but a big banker. As a matter of fact, I would like to give you this year's data. No scouts saw Holy Cross or Val-

paraiso. Percy Wendell, a former Harvard player and now coach of Boston University, gave me a three-minute verbal report on Maine after the Boston University-Maine game. A former player saw Center College twice. Another former player, living in New York, saw Williams, Virginia, and Brown for me when they played in the neighborhood of New York. Two former players living in New York followed Princeton, and two living in Boston covered Yale. Only one of these men drew a salary, and that a nominal one; the others were merely reimbursed for traveling expenses.

Thus you will see that all the scouting was done by seven men and at a total expense of a few hundred dollars. Yale and Princeton were seen regularly, Center twice, and the other teams on the schedule once, if at all, during the season. Viewed from another angle, it represented an outlay of about seventy-five cents per week for the various players on the Varsity squad to save them the hours of time which would have been necessary to round out such a complete knowledge of all forms of play as to be ready to meet any.

Dean Nicolson has asked me to say a few words on proselyting. I can assure you that it will be a few, for I know mighty little about it, and that little from the outside looking in. Reports and insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding, Harvard does not engage in it. Last fall a report reached Professor Briggs, of Harvard, that I was supplementing my scouting work by carrying around a fund of money to induce stars whom I saw to go to Cambridge. I have never heard of such a fund, and would not accept it, if tendered to me, regardless of my moral scruples, for I have never seen a proselyted player who came anywhere near fulfilling expectations. My answer to the charge was brief but, I think, effective. I offered a liberal reward to anyone who could find enrolled in Harvard an athlete who had transferred from any of the colleges that I had even seen play. If I had had such a fund, the evidence was conclusive that I had made mighty poor use of it, for there was no such transferred athlete at Cambridge.

Proselyting, I regret to say, is going on in certain quarters, and it is my fond hope that those who are paying the freight are getting distinctly overdue perishable goods in return for their outlay. The one-year residence rule and the three years' gross athletic career are doing a lot to kill the practice, but I am sorry that they have not completely eliminated it. I do think that there is another channel of attack, and I have found it successful in cases where I have had the opportunity to test it out with schoolboys. It is merely an appeal to the underlying sense of honor in every human being. I have pointed out to a few boys the fact that going to college was a mighty big asset for their future years, and that it was better not to go at all than to go tainted. Every one of their

college mates, and many graduates, would know the conditions, and, while they might applaud some athletic stunt, the hireling would never feel that he was on an equal plane with his classmates. In later years, the hired player could expect no help or consideration from the graduates. He had been paid in full for his services like any hired man, and had no claim whatever on anyone after the term of his service expired. I am not sure but that a talk along that line by an influential faculty member or graduate delivered to all the athletes in college, both at the beginning and at the end of the college year, would stamp out more than enough cases to justify the effort.

If this practice of proselyting is not discontinued or materially curtailed, it may be necessary to go so far as to inaugurate a rule which will preclude participation in athletics by any transferred student during the first year of his attendance at the new institution, and yet count that year as one of the three years during which he may engage in intercollegiate sport. You will note that I have said three years, for I specifically believe that freshmen should not engage in college athletics as Varsity players. I base my contention primarily upon the fact that they would be of far greater value to a college during their remaining three years if they restricted their first year's efforts to freshman teams. The rules of all intercollegiate sports now specify the number of players on a given team, and it would by no means be impossible to extend the restriction to cover the fundamentals of eligibility, as well as the mere number of players, for it strikes at the very vitals of college sport.

There is another matter that I believe of equal moment possibly, and especially in connection with football. There has been a growing practice, I regret to say, and one which must be curbed or the quality of our officials will materially deteriorate. This is an increasing tendency on the part of players on the field and coaches on the sidelines to "ride" officials, and even threaten them with blacklisting as far as that college is concerned. If you reflect a moment, you will realize that no individual can defend himself before the public against any stigma placed upon his name directly or indirectly by any of our recognized institutions. If men of the proper caliber are to continue to serve, a means must be devised to protect them from these threats, or the carrying out of them. Various means are feasible. We might even go so far as to take a leaf from the book of professional baseball, in which we find the umpires protected at all times by powers higher up. A central board might possess similar authority. I merely assure you, gentlemen, that specific instances have come to my notice during the past year which warrant me in placing this suggestion before you for your most serious consideration.

III. THE NEW ATHLETIC SYSTEM AT WEST POINT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. J. KOEHLER, U. S. A.

I am occupying a rather embarrassing position this evening because I am substituting, appearing, so to speak, in a reflected light. It was General MacArthur's desire and hope to be with you this evening, but unfortunately during the war he was wounded quite severely in the throat by a machine-gun bullet, and, having been gassed twice subsequently, the changeable weather we have had of late has affected him to such an extent that it was simply impossible for him to come.

He has delegated me to express his regrets to you and to thank you for your courteous invitation, which he appreciated very much. I am sorry, more sorry than I can express, that General MacArthur is unable to be here this evening, because I know he would have given you a very instructive talk.

As in almost everything else, the war also opened all sorts of new avenues along educational lines, particularly along the lines of military education. General MacArthur has taken advantage of this, and I consider it particularly fortunate for the Academy to have him detailed as its superintendent at the present time. The entire curriculum of the Academy is being reorganized under his supervision along the lines of the lessons taught us by the war.

Amongst the innovations that have been introduced at the Academy is a most comprehensive and complete course of mass athletic training. I doubt if anything like it has ever been attempted anywhere before. It is an absolute 100 per cent athletic course of training for every cadet at the Academy. We have put controlled and supervised mass athletics upon precisely the same plane with every other subject taught at the Academy. Every cadet must participate in each of the prominent activities and he is given a rating, which is credited to his standing, in all of them.

The course has been in operation now for over six months and I am glad to report that it has been an unqualified success, one far exceeding the expectations of even the most sanguine, in every particular from the very beginning.

Every precaution is taken to safeguard the physical welfare of the cadet. Assignments to the various activities are made by the regular army officer in charge of each of the twelve companies. The purpose of this arrangement is to leave these assignments to an officer who comes into direct daily contact with those he assigns. By this operation a careful surveillance is exercised over cadets and mistakes in assigning those who do not possess the necessary stamina to activities which are beyond their capabilities are avoided.

Every cadet is issued a complete uniform for the activity in which he is engaged. These uniforms are issued in bulk to each

of the companies and exchanged among the cadets of the respective companies when a re-assignment takes place.

The question of coaches was a source of trouble for some time, but we solved it by detailing officers on duty in the academic and other departments to this duty. Without exception, almost all of these officers possessed an athletic bent of some kind or other, so a short tutelage under the supervision of the graduate head coaches sufficed to develop them into very fair coaches indeed. In fact, at the end of the first six months we found ourselves in the possession of a very efficient and a very enthusiastic corps of coaches. Every officer coach is now given a rating in this work on his efficiency record.

Another question about which we had our doubts in the beginning was how this new venture would be received by the cadets. All doubts as to their responsiveness has vanished. In their zeal they were not content to devote only the time which was made compulsory, but they devoted the days intended for their recreation too, in their desire to perfect the various teams of their respective companies. Every inter-company game took on the importance of an inter-varsity competition to them and the only trouble we experienced was to keep the spirit they displayed within bounds.

During the Fall Period we dispensed with one of the usual Saturday afternoon military inspections and substituted an athletic review; every cadet appearing in the complete uniform of the activity to which he was assigned. It was a most inspiring sight to see this body of a thousand splendid young Americans swing by the reviewing stand, and the opinion uppermost in the minds of those who witnessed this wonderful spectacle was what a pity it was that such advantages are confined to so few.

Dr. Raycroft in his report on efficiency tests brought out very convincingly the necessity for extending athletic training until it took in the mass of our students. We at the Academy have found a surprisingly large number of young men who were ignorant of even the rudiments of what we all have assumed to be our national activities. Today there is not a single cadet who does not have a very clear understanding of at least two prominent activities, and who is not able to participate, at least understandingly, in them.

Now the war brought out the fact that athletic training is one of the chief adjuncts in making the soldier. We are developing youngsters who can go out and take charge of such work in the camps. Wonderful work was done by a great many of you gentlemen who are present here today. But there was always a division of authority; the man who had charge of the activities was constantly running up against the man who had charge of the military. In the future, if this scheme is continued,—and I

hope it will be,—the army officer, the youngster, will be able to take charge of that himself and there will be no trouble so far as the division of authority is concerned.

The scheme now is to continue this instruction throughout the course. We are endeavoring in every way to safeguard it, not to go too far, but to hold it just where we have it. In a scheme of this kind competitive athletics, so far as their value to the corps in general is concerned, are not nearly so important as they used to be. We do not endeavor to make experts out of these men. We want them to play just as well as they know how. We have a bond between the competitive teams and the intramural teams, and that bond consists in the fact that the graduate head coach of football today, for instance, lays down the plans and the rules and regulations governing the intramural activities in football. He has a representative who is in charge of that. This representative has his twelve coaches—we have twelve teams working at a time. The same thing holds good in every other activity. Cadets are marked, are rated, and gain credit for their standing in each of these games. The coach, the officer coach, is marked on his efficiency record as to his efficiency as an athletic coach. The heads of departments are marked by myself; so we have, all the way through, a connection running from the superintendent down to the smallest coach in the entire scheme.

Another point—the effect on the corps in general. It has had a most remarkable effect; one that you cannot measure with a yardstick, calipers, or tape measure, but one which manifests itself distinctly in various ways. Cadets have become more active, are very much keener and very much more content than they have ever been before. It has put a most effectual quietus upon any tendency to hazing; an athletic democracy has been established between the classes which has gone a long way to establish sound sportsmanship in which the cowardly practice of hazing has no place.

We have been particularly fortunate in the number of injuries cadets sustained in these activities. Out of a total of 1,854 participants, 1,617 were engaged in games in which personal contact of a more or less rough nature was unavoidable, and yet less than fifty injuries were recorded, and of those, with the exception of four or five simple fractures, none was serious.

The following is an outline of our course of instruction:

Outline of the Course of Instruction in Supervised Compulsory Mass Athletics at the United States Military Academy.

1. Athletics having been given such prominence in the training of enlisted men of the army, the necessity of preparing graduates of the Academy in the theory and practice of at least the ele-

ments of the various prominent athletic activities was recognized by the introduction of what is, no doubt, the most thorough and elaborate scheme of supervised, compulsory mass athletic training ever attempted anywhere.

The term "mass athletic training" is applicable to this course of instruction only so far as it refers to the number engaged; as the greatest number of cadets assigned to any coach in any one particular activity never exceeds twenty-five, the instruction is really individual.

2. At present the instruction in these activities is placed on a par with the military drills, two periods per week being given to each during the entire academic year—one half the corps being engaged in athletics while the other half is engaged in military drills.

3. The instruction year is divided into four periods:

- a. Summer period, from July 1 to August 28, for new cadets only.
- b. Fall period, from September 1 to December 4, for all cadets.
- c. Winter period, from December 5 to March 30, for all cadets.
- d. Spring period, from April 1 to June 15, for all cadets.

4. Each cadet, during his stay at the Academy, is compelled to participate in each of the prescribed activities.

Summer Period.

5. The instruction during this period was confined to members of the new class of cadets, there being five instruction periods per week, each of seventy-five minutes. During this period the instruction unit was the platoon.

6. The activities covered during this period embraced baseball, football, lacrosse, track, field, tennis, football, and games. The instruction material was divided into: (a) lectures on the theory and rules of the various activities, and (b) the practical application of the elements. No effort was made to develop expertness at this time, the object being to familiarize cadets with these activities and to ascertain in a general way a cadet's adaptability to them. In other words, the course of instruction during this period is preparatory and preliminary to other yearly periods.

7. A record is kept of every cadet's proficiency in each of the above-named activities. In certain field and track events every cadet is required to qualify. These qualifications are well within the ability of the average young man; at the end of each year these tests are increased; the increase, however, is always a rational one.

Fall Period.

8. This period, extending from September 1 to December 4, was divided into two general periods, each of approximately six weeks' duration.

9. The prescribed activities embraced football, soccer, lacrosse, basket ball, and tennis.

10. The instruction unit was the company; every company having its own complement of teams in each of the above activities, and every team having its own particular coach.

11. A requisition was made upon the tactical officer in charge of each company for the following approximate number of cadets for each of the following activities:

Football, 25.	Lacrosse, 15.
Soccer, 20.	Basket ball, 10.
Tennis, 10.	

As far as it was possible to do so, every cadet was in general assigned to the activity of his choice; this privilege, however, does not permit a cadet to omit any of the prescribed activities.

12. The first six weeks of each period are devoted to preliminary training and the last week to inter-company games.

13. At the end of the First Period, every cadet is transferred to a second different activity for the Second Period, by his company commander.

Winter Period.

14. During this period cadets are given the option to select one of the following activities: basket ball, swimming, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, fencing, cross-country, and hockey. Participation in these activities is voluntary, and competitions with teams representing other institutions are permitted in the first hour.

15. In addition to these activities, cadets are compelled to attend instruction as follows: Fourth Class, dancing; Third Class, equitation; Second Class, disciplinary physical training.

Spring Period.

16. During this period mass athletic training is contemplated in the following activities: baseball, soccer, lacrosse, tennis, track, field, and rowing.

All these activities will be conducted along the same lines as those of the Fall Period. No detailed plans governing this period have as yet been formulated.

Organization and Operation.

17. In scope and in the object sought, this undertaking was without precedent anywhere. In general, the entire scheme is founded upon precisely the same principles upon which the Military Academy is founded, and to which she owes the unique position she holds amongst institutions of learning the world over; the equality of her students in every respect and in all

things. The organization for the control of this instruction is laid along military lines.

18. Under the direction of the superintendent, this instruction is placed in charge of the Department of Tactics. Under the Commandant of Cadets, the direct supervision and control of the entire scheme is placed in charge of the Instructor in Military Gymnastics, assisted by three battalion athletic officers, a senior instructor for each activity, and a staff of officer and civilian coaches, numerous enough to permit one being assigned to every company team.

19. The senior instructor in each particular activity acts as head coach and general supervisor of his activity. In order to establish a bond between the intercollegiate competitive Academy teams and the intramural teams, these senior instructors co-operate with the graduate head coaches of the Academy teams and with the officer in charge of the intramural activities, with a view to coördinate the instruction of the intercollegiate and intramural contingents, thereby establishing a well-defined bond between the two.

20. Every cadet is rated in every activity in which he participates; this is made possible by the fact that every team has its own individual coach under whose supervision the same cadets remain throughout the entire period of instruction. This arrangement has proved itself most valuable, as through it the coach receives a very intimate knowledge of the ability of every cadet in his charge; and a bond is established between coach and players that makes for wholesome rivalry, without which indulgence in these activities would become a drudgery.

This intimate association of coach and players also has the advantage of safeguarding the cadet, thereby minimizing the liability to injury.

21. Complete equipments are issued to cadets for each of the various activities in which he engages and every means that can be taken is exercised to protect them.

22. During the Fall Period a staff of approximately sixty officers was required to conduct this instruction; only one professional coach (soccer) was employed, all other coaches being officers or civilian instructors regularly attached to the Academy.

23. The playing fields required consisted of three football fields, three soccer fields, three lacrosse fields, three basket ball courts, and seven tennis courts.

Objects and Results.

24. The objects of this course of training are the physical development of the entire corps of cadets through means that are supplemental to the requirements of the regular prescribed course of the disciplinary physical training, which must always be con-

sidered as the foundation of all other forms of physical activities; the installation of a desire for wholesome, rational, bodily activity; and by grounding cadets in the theory and practice of the various prominent athletic activities, to make it possible for them to transmit this knowledge and experience intelligently to enlisted men of the service; and the development of sound sportsmanship which can best be developed through participation.

25. The incalculable value of this instruction has already manifested itself in various pronounced ways in the individual cadet and in the corps in general. Aside from the many physical benefits accruing from it, it has already proved itself a most powerful aid to discipline, by establishing that degree of athletic democracy upon which success depends, and which brings the members of the various classes into close personal contact. A mutuality of respect is engendered between individuals and classes that cannot fail to contribute very materially toward eradicating any tendency on the part of the upper classmen to take advantage of fourth classmen.

26. As most of the activities are contests in which the participants are brought into personal contact with one another, and in which personal courage and daring play a very decided rôle, manliness, aggressiveness, assurance, confidence, and keenness of conception are developed in a degree impossible by any other means. Hundreds of cadets, in whom these attributes might have never been vitalized, are for the first time given a chance to find themselves. In this consciousness of their ability to do, they have learned to dare.

27. This course of instruction has now been operative since last July, and during the last three months it has had a most thorough trial, during which it has proved itself to be sane, safe, and practical in every respect, while the results have exceeded by far the expectations of even the most sanguine.

28. During the first half of the Fall Period a total of 936 cadets participated in the following prescribed intramural activities, exclusive of seventy odd cadets on the Academy football squad:

Football, 294.	Soccer, 228.
Lacrosse, 175.	Basket ball, 120.
Tennis, 119.	

Eleven inter-company games were played in each of the first four activities enumerated above.

29. The list of injuries charged against the activities of approximately one thousand cadets, extending over a period of six weeks and including forty-four inter-company matches, distributed equally between football, soccer, lacrosse and basket ball, was *eleven*, and none was of a serious nature.

30. In the present second half of the Fall Period, 913 cadets are participating; these are distributed as follows:

Football, 277.	Soccer, 222.
Lacrosse, 173.	Basket ball, 123.
Tennis, 118.	

31. A total of 1,849 cadets, exclusive of those on the Academy football squad, were actively engaged in these activities during the Fall Period, September 1 to December 4. Of this number 571 played football; 450, soccer; 340, lacrosse; 243, basket ball; and 237, tennis.

APPENDIX I.
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
WRESTLING RULES.

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COMMITTEE ON WRESTLING RULES.

Dana M. Evans, *chairman* (Indiana University).
L. C. Schroeder (International Y. M. C. A. College).
C. W. Mayser (Iowa State College).

Note.—It is the sense of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that it is opposed to all unnecessary roughness, as certain face, body, and toe holds, and holds for punishment only, as unsportsmanlike, and that the official in charge of wrestling matches be instructed to interpret the following rules in the spirit of this resolution.

Every effort should be made to secure competent officials, who should have had wrestling experience and should know the rules thoroughly.

RULE I.

SECTION 1. All intercollegiate wrestling competitions shall be governed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

RULE II.

SECTION 1. An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class.

RULE III.

SECTION 1. The weights of the various classes are to be:

Bantam weight	115 lbs. and under.
Featherweight	125 lbs. and under.
Lightweight	135 lbs. and under.
Welterweight	145 lbs. and under.
Middleweight	158 lbs. and under.
Light heavyweight	175 lbs. and under.
Heavyweight	175 lbs. and over.

SECTION 2. Contestants shall be weighed in by the referee not earlier than 11.30 a.m. on the day of the contest, and any con-

testant being overweight shall be rejected, except in dual meets, when three pounds overweight shall be allowed.

Note.—“Day of the contest” shall be interpreted as applying to the day of final matches as well as of preliminaries.

RULE IV.

SECTION 1. Costumes to consist of full-length tights, a well-fitting black supporter, shoes not heavier than light rubber-soled gymnasium shoes (not slippers), without heels and laced with eyelets only, and a sleeveless shirt (the shirt can be omitted unless objection is made by the director of the meet). The referee shall see that the contestant's fingernails are trimmed short, and that the contestant has nothing in the nature of oily rub upon his body.

SECTION 2. Each contestant shall be entitled to the assistance of one second only, no advice shall be given to any competitor by his second or team mates, or by any person, during the progress of any bout. Any violation of this rule, or unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of a contestant, such as refusal to break any hold when so ordered by the referee, shall be punished by the loss of the bout to the offender, and by exclusion from further competition.

SECTION 3. If it is the opinion of the referee that the visiting team is receiving discourteous treatment from the audience, he may delay the contest, or award the meet to the visitors.

RULE V.

SECTION 1. Immediately before the competition, each competitor who has weighed in shall draw in person his number, and compete as follows, according to the drawings made by the Bagnall-Wilde method, viz.:

Where the number of competitors is not in the power of two, there shall be byes in the first round. The number of pairs that meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of two. The byes, if even in number, shall be equally divided between bottom and top; if uneven, there shall be one more bye at the bottom.

RULE VI.

SECTION 1. The duration of a preliminary bout shall be ten minutes.

SECTION 2. If, in a preliminary bout, no fall has been obtained after the expiration of ten minutes, the referee may award the bout to the contestant having acted mostly on the offensive. The referee's decision, where no fall has been obtained, should be in

favor of the aggressor. If the referee cannot make a decision at the expiration of ten minutes, periods of four minutes each, with two minutes intermission between periods, shall be wrestled, the contestants starting on their feet with neck and arm hold (referee's hold) until the referee can make a decision.

Note.—A fall shall terminate a four-minute period, and the contestant winning a fall in the shortest time during the four minutes wins.

SECTION 3. The winners of each class shall be decided by one fifteen-minute period, extended by four-minute periods, as in the preliminary bouts, if necessary.

SECTION 4. Preliminary bouts shall be started not later than 3 p.m. on the day preceding the finals (Friday). The semi-finals shall be held Friday evening, beginning not later than eight o'clock. Contest for third place shall be held Saturday afternoon, and the finals Saturday evening, not later than 8 p.m.

Dual Meets.

All dual meets shall be decided by the best two out of three bouts of seven minutes each. In case of a tie at the end of the third seven-minute bout, the referee shall make a decision, if able; if not able, he shall call for two three-minute contests, with two minutes of intermission between periods, the men standing and taking the referee's hold. If at the end of the second three-minute bout no fall results, and he is still unable to decide the match, it shall be a draw, the points to be divided, and the contestants to toss for the medal.

RULE VII.

SECTION 1. Only pin falls shall count, as the shoulders must be momentarily pinned to the mat for three seconds count by the referee. Flying and rolling falls shall not count.

RULE VIII.

SECTION 1. No fall shall be counted with any part of the defensive man's body off the mat, unless the man underneath deliberately crawls off the mat to prevent a fall, when the referee may declare a fall, or, if undecided, put them on the middle of the mat with the aggressor on top. No attempt must be made to give the aggressor the same hold he had when they went off the mat, or at any time when they are ordered to the center, but the man on the defense must go underneath, and the bout resumed only by word from the referee.

SECTION 2. If a contestant secures a scissors, and his opponent walks off the mat, they shall be returned to the center of the mat, and the bout resumed, both men on their feet.

RULE IX.

SECTION 1. Any hold, grip, lock, or trip allowed, except holds for punishment, such as the full Nelson, full hammer, bar hammer (hammer lock to small of back allowed), double bar arm behind neck, strangling, scissors on neck or throat, twisting of toes and fingers, or head hold and knee or knees on back when opponent is flat on the mat.

SECTION 2. All unnecessary roughness, such as striking with fist or palm of hand at head or stomach, kicking (except in an honest attempt to kick the feet from under an opponent), butting, or any hold the referee objects to may disqualify a contestant for the first attempt, and shall disqualify for the second offense.

RULE X.

SECTION 1. Scoring shall be as follows:

First place on a fall shall count eight points; and on a decision, six points.

Second place shall count four points.

Third place on a fall shall count three points; and on a decision, one point.

The institution having the largest number of points shall be declared the winner of the meet.

SECTION 2. The contestant who has last been defeated by the winner shall receive second place, and all who have been defeated by the winner of either first or second place shall be entitled to compete for third place.

RULE XI.

SECTION 1. The referee shall be absolute monarch of the competitions, and his decision shall be final and without appeal. Any abuse or unnecessary remarks by the contestants to the referee may disqualify the offender.

SECTION 2. Two timekeepers shall be appointed; their duties shall be to keep time of the bouts, and also assist the referee in his decisions, when necessary, and detect stalling by either man.

SECTION 3. The referee and timers shall decide in favor of the man who is the aggressor during the longest period of the entire match. The fact that a man is behind another contestant does not make him the aggressor. Mere hanging on is not wrestling. To gain a decision the contestant must show at least one standard hold during the time he is on top.

SECTION 4. Stalling must be prevented. Holding a man by the scissors or by some other hold for any length of time, just to make him helpless with no chance to gain a fall, shall be declared stalling.

RULE XII.

SECTION 1. In all competitions the mat shall be not less than fifteen feet square, and shall be not less than one and one-half inches and not more than two inches thick, and shall be covered with cotton flannel duck, or some soft covering securely fastened. It is permissible to enlarge a mat less than fifteen feet square by fastening to it smaller mats, and covering them all with the same material as the larger mat.

RULE XIII.

SECTION 1. The team trophy shall be a plaque, or banner, not to exceed in value fifteen dollars. Individual awards shall be gold, silver, and bronze medals for first, second, and third places respectively in each event.

APPENDIX II.

RULES FOR BOXING
ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON BOXING OF
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FOUNDED ON THE RULES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON
TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES (1918).

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COMMITTEE ON BOXING.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, *chairman* (University of Pennsylvania).
Hugo Bezdek (State College of Pennsylvania).
Professor Clarence W. Mendell (Yale University).
Lieut. Com. W. A. Richardson, U. S. N. (U. S. Naval Academy).
Dr. Allan Winter Rowe (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).
Dr. Paul Withington (Harvard University).
Maylin J. Pickering, *secretary* (University of Pennsylvania).

PRELIMINARY TO THE BOUTS.

The tone and spirit of a boxing contest or tournament depend a great deal upon the proper disposition of certain preliminary preparations which are essential to the conduct and control of any athletic exhibition. A high grade of competition can never entirely compensate for the mismanagement of ring details. Boxing is too important to be spoiled by failure to procure competent officials and to provide other essential details in ample time to insure a smooth-running organization.

Therefore plan ahead for:

- (1) The necessary authority for the contest, date of meeting, and place. (Not less than one week prior to contests.)
- (2) Entries—where made, when closed, classes, drawings.
- (3) Publicity—campus and public.
- (4) Officials—referee, judges, clerks, medical officer, and timers. Secure in ample time before contest.
- (5) Ring equipment—watch, gong, or whistle. Buckets, dressing quarters, etc., chairs, gloves, towels. Be sure everything is on hand.

(6) Management of audience.

- (a) Building assistants.
- (b) Policing; doorkeepers; ushers.
- (c) Programs.
- (d) Sale of tickets.
- (e) Seating.

All the foregoing details can be handled with a minimum of difficulty if they are considered in time.

RULE I.

EQUIPMENT.

Ring dimensions.

SECTION 1. The boxing ring shall be not less than sixteen feet nor more than twenty feet square.

Extension of ring.

SECTION 2. The floor of the ring shall extend beyond the lower ropes for a distance of not less than two feet.

Posts.

SECTION 3. There shall be at least four posts, properly padded.

Ropes.

SECTION 4. The ring shall be enclosed by at least three rope rails with cloth wrappings.

Padding.

SECTION 5. The ring floor, if of wood or other hard substance, shall be padded at least one inch thick with corrugated paper, matting, felt, or other soft material.

Note.—A very good padding for an outdoor ring is dampened sawdust covered with tight canvas.

Distance between ropes.

SECTION 6. The distance from floor to first rope and the distance between ropes shall not be more than eighteen inches.

RULE II.

Ring during progress of match.

SECTION 1. During the progress of a contest the ring shall be cleared of all chairs, buckets, etc.

Clear ring.

SECTION 2. No person other than the contestants and the referee shall during the progress of the contest enter or be in the ring.

RULE III.

BOXING GLOVES.

Gloves.

SECTION 1. Gloves are to be of recognized pattern, and shall weigh not less than ten ounces.

Bandages.

SECTION 2. Any bandages permitted shall be of soft material and not heavy enough to add force to a blow.

RULE IV.

UNIFORM.

Spikes and cleats barred.

SECTION 1. Boxing shoes having spikes or cleats shall be barred.

SECTION 2. Contestants must wear sleeveless jerseys or shirts and trunks reaching to within six inches of the knees.

RULE V.

ROUNDS.

Number and time limit of bouts and rounds.

SECTION 1. A boxing contest or exhibition shall be limited to three rounds.

A round shall be of two minutes duration, with an intermission of one minute between rounds for rest. If the judges disagree at the expiration of three rounds, the referee may at his discretion call for a fourth round, which shall also be limited to two minutes.

RULE VI.

OFFICIALS AND DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Officials.

SECTION 1. The officials shall be a referee, two judges, two timekeepers, and one medical officer.

Duties of referee—decision of judges final.

SECTION 2. The referee shall have general supervision over the match or contest. The primary duty of the referee shall be the strict enforcement of the rules of boxing and of fair play. The referee shall, at the conclusion of the bout, abide by the decision of the judges in every case, if both agree.

SECTION 3. The referee shall have the power:

Power of referee to give deciding vote.

- (a) To cast the deciding vote when the judges disagree.

To order extra round.

(b) To order an extra round, limited to the duration of preceding rounds, if the judges disagree, and if he himself is in doubt as to the decision.

May stop contest.

(c) To stop a bout or contest at any stage and make a decision if he considers it too one-sided.

To disqualify.

(d) To stop a bout or contest if he considers the competitors are not in earnest. In this case he will disqualify one or both contestants.

Note.—He may first give one warning to the contestants, deducting from the round the time lost in so doing. Not more than one warning shall be given.

Disqualification without warning.

(e) To disqualify a contestant with or without previous warning for committing any one of the fouls noted in Rule XIII.

When he may touch contesting boxers.

SECTION 4. The referee shall not touch the contesting boxers unless in his opinion one of them is helpless.

Introduction hand-shaking.

SECTION 5. The referee shall insist on all boxers shaking hands immediately before the commencement of the first and at the conclusion of the last round. No other demonstration shall be allowed.

Announcer.

Note.—The referee may be assisted by an announcer, whose duty shall be to announce the names of all contestants and act as an intermediary between the referee and the judges.

Position of judges.

SECTION 6. The two judges shall be stationed at opposite sides of the ring, preferably on a level with the boxers.

Duties of judges.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the judges to watch every phase of the bout and to record their decisions by rounds.

Method of scoring.

SECTION 8. The judges shall keep count of the rounds, time out, and "downs," and generally cooperate with the referee.

Clerks—assistants to judges.

SECTION 9. Each judge may be assisted by a clerk of his own choice.

Duties of clerks.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of each clerk to keep a clerical count of the score of both contestants throughout the round and bout, as dictated to him by the judge during the progress of the bout.

(a) The clerk shall submit to the judge the point summary immediately at the conclusion of each round.

(b) He shall notify the judge at any stage of the round if one contestant leads an opponent by the maximum of twenty points.

Note.—This service by a clerk will enable each judge to give his undivided attention to the progress of the bout.

Duties of timekeepers.

SECTION 11. The timekeepers shall be seated close to and outside of the ring.

Two watches.

Note.—It is advisable for timekeepers to have two watches at their disposal.

Commencement and termination of rounds.

SECTION 12. They shall indicate the beginning and end of each round.

Timer's equipment.

Note.—It is recommended that the timekeepers have at their disposal a bell, gong, or whistle with which to indicate these periods.

Duties of medical officer.

SECTION 13. The medical officer shall always be in attendance at each meeting held under these rules.

(a) To supervise the physical condition of contestants.

(b) See Rule VII.

RULE VII.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION, WEIGHING-IN, AND DRAWING.

Medical examination.

SECTION 1. Contestants shall present themselves promptly to the medical officer at the time appointed for medical examination and weighing-in.

Note.—Weighing-in shall take place within four hours of bout.

Drawing.

SECTION 2. Tournaments having a large number of entries shall be governed by the Bagnall-Wilde system of drawing.

RULE VIII.

SECONDS.

Seconds.

SECTION 1. Each contestant may be assisted by two seconds, who must be undergraduates of the competing colleges.

Warning to seconds.

SECTION 2. The seconds and coach must not speak, signal, or in any way coach their principals during the progress of a round, nor may they claim time or indicate in any way decisions for them.

SECTION 3. Any violator of the above provisions may render a principal liable to disqualification by the referee.

Limitations of seconds.

SECTION 4. The seconds must remain seated during the contests, and shall not enter the ring until the timers indicate the termination of the contest, or to assist an injured man at the request of the referee. They shall not be in the ring at any time between rounds.

RULE IX.

SCORING.

Maximum of twenty points.

SECTION 1. A maximum of twenty points shall be allotted to each round of the contest.

Note.—This maximum should not be exceeded in any case, for in the ordinary course of events if one boxer leads by a greater number of points than allotted for the round, it usually means that the fight is one-sided and should be stopped.

RULE X.

POINT ALLOTMENT.

Point allotment.

SECTION 1. Fourteen points shall be given for attack and defense.

Attack.

SECTION 2. Attack shall cover the following points:

- (a) Clean hits.
- (b) Aggressive action.
- (c) Well-delivered partial hits.

Defense.

SECTION 3. Defense shall cover:

- (a) Blocking.
- (b) Making opponent miss.
- (c) Balance and readiness to counter-attack.

Four points for generalship.

SECTION 4. Four points shall be given for generalship.

Note.—When the points are otherwise equal, the decision should be in favor of the boxer who displays the best aggressive generalship and style. The term "generalship" shall indicate the development of natural advantages, coupled with intuition and the ability to grasp quickly the advantage of any opening given by an opponent.

Two points for aggressiveness.

SECTION 5. Two points shall be given for "aggressiveness."

Note.—Indicating willingness of contestant to consistently press aggressively forward in the face of punishment.

Points deducted for all infractions of rules.

SECTION 6. Points or fractions of points shall be deducted for all infractions of rules. (See Rule XI.)

Note.—It is essential that the allotting of points shall be dictated to the clerk immediately. The system of mentally allotting points will leave an opening for indefinite decision and is generally unsatisfactory.

Method of naming winner.

SECTION 7. At the end of each contest the judges' clerks shall write or otherwise indicate to their respective judges the score of each contestant.

RULE XI.

POINTS DEDUCTED.

SECTION 1. Points shall be deducted for:

- (a) Stalling, i.e., prolonging contests, lack of earnestness, or going down without being hit.
- (b) Covering up with hands so that contestant is not in a position to hit.
- (c) Clinching.
- (d) Hitting while holding opponent.
- (e) For all infractions of rules, minor or major (whether indicated or overlooked by the referee).

RULE XII.

SECTION 1. Competitions in all championships will be held in the following weights and classes:

Weights and classes.	Pounds
Bantam weight	115
Featherweight	125
Lightweight	135
Welterweight	145
Middleweight	160
Light heavyweight	175
Heavyweight, all over	185

Weight rule governing all bouts.

SECTION 2. No contestant shall give or take more than four pounds except when both contestants weigh over 175 pounds.

RULE XIII.

FOULS.

Fouls.

SECTION 1. Hitting below the belt.

SECTION 2. Hitting an opponent who is down or who is getting up after being down.

SECTION 3. Holding an opponent or deliberately maintaining a clinch.

SECTION 4. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other hand.

SECTION 5. Pushing or butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee.

SECTION 6. Hitting with inside or butt of the hand, the wrist, or elbow.

SECTION 7. Hitting or "flicking" with the open glove.

SECTION 8. Wrestling or roughing at the ropes.

SECTION 9. Going down without being hit.

SECTION 10. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys.

SECTION 11. The use of abusive or insulting language.

Added fouls.

SECTION 12. The failure to obey the referee, or any physical actions which may injure a contestant, except by fair sportsman-like boxing, shall also be judged as fouls.

SECTION 13. Coaching, or words of advice or encouragement from spectators, or applause, when in the opinion of the referee and judges the occasion warrants.

Note.—The referee will announce, or cause to be announced, that no applause or demonstrations of any kind will be allowed during the progress of a round, calling attention to the provisions in the preceding section.

Recommendations to referee and judges on fouls.

Note.—It is recommended that the referee shall immediately disqualify a contestant who is guilty of a deliberate and willful foul, and award the decision to his opponent. It is also recommended that a referee shall not give more than one warning for a foul, which, although committed unintentionally, is likely to incapacitate an opponent, e.g., butting or hitting below the belt, and shall disqualify offender without warning in case of actual injury. In cases of minor fouls, such as hitting with open glove, clinching, or prolonging contest after fair warning has been given by the referee, he shall have the option of awarding the decision to the opponent.

Point penalties.

Judges shall penalize contestants in points for infraction of all rules—major or minor.

RULE XIV.

"DOWN."

"Down."

SECTION 1. A contestant shall be deemed "down" when:

(a) Any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor.

(b) He is hanging helplessly over the ropes.

(c) He is rising from "down" position.

Note.—(a) A contestant may go down through accident or weakness, but must rise instantly unless sent down by a blow, in which case he may remain down until the count of "nine" without being disqualified.

Note.—(b) A boxer hanging on the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee, who can either stop the bout, or count the boxer out on ropes or floor.

Rule for contestant when opponent is down.

SECTION 2. When a contestant is "down," his opponent shall retire out of striking distance, and shall not resume boxing until ordered to do so by the referee.

RULE XV.

TERMINATION OF BOUT.

SECTION 1. The round and bout shall be terminated when a "down" contestant fails to resume boxing at the expiration of ten seconds, and referee announces decision.

RULE XVI.

Other questions arising.

SECTION 1. In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules the referee shall have full power to decide such questions, and his decision shall be final.

APPENDIX III.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE
VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COLLE-
GIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON EXTENDING THE INFLUENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. B. R. Briggs, Dean, Harvard University.

"I heartily wish we might have something more definite to act on than the general charges suggested in the correspondence of which Dean Young's and Dr. Storey's letters are a part. It is painfully easy for the Ohio Conference to believe that the East is riddled with professionalism, and not easy for the East to believe that the Ohio Conference is in this matter all that it would like to be. Professionalism in disguise may creep into any institution, however honest of intent, and may remain undiscovered, or be discovered too late, or be discovered by none but other institutions. You cannot declare a man a professional and send him to Coventry for life, unless you are sure. I suspect that you would be legally and seriously liable if you did. You cannot without overpowering evidence put off your schedule a college which you have taken on in good faith. . . . I see no remedy for 'veiled professionalism' unless it be unveiled, straightforward communication by responsible people with each other. If we are sending a professional into a game as an amateur, we are grateful to anyone who will make that fact clear in advance."

C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.

"As I return to athletic circles of the Ohio Conference I am dismayed to find that proselyting and loading up teams has become much more common than was the case before the war. This is exactly what I had feared, and I do not believe that the Ohio Conference or the Chicago Conference or any other organization can hold its own against practices which are becoming almost universal. In my judgment a radical change in the character of intercollegiate competition as well as control and direction by the institutions themselves will be required before any change for the better can be hoped for."

James R. Day, Chancellor, Syracuse University.

"I have read with interest the enclosure which you have sent to me. My experience and observations do not agree with those of the gentlemen who have written you. I have received letters from prep schools in the East, from young men claiming to be proficient athletes, and inquiring as to what consideration would be given them on this account at this university. Invariably I have replied that no consideration whatever would be given because of their athletic skill. I do not know what some of our alumni may do, or our athletic management, but I have made myself very plainly understood that anything that is in any way professional would be resented and resisted by me."

J. A. Babbitt, Professor, Haverford College.

"It seems to me that the general spirit among the colleges is not to conform to the advice of the Association."

H. G. Matheson, President, Georgia School of Technology.

"I am profoundly interested in the work of your Association. Frankly, I am far from satisfied with the present status of intercollegiate athletics, and I am quite sure that much remedial work must be done."

W. E. Stone, President, Purdue University.

"It seems to me that there never was so great a need as now. I have just been talking with some of the members of our faculty, and while we have been active for over twenty years in striving for better things and while our Western Conference has kept up the same kind of pressure, we agree that the tendency to professionalize intercollegiate athletics is as great as ever."

Alex. C. Humphreys, President, Stevens Institute of Technology.

"I am afraid that not a few colleges are advocating clean athletics and non-commercial athletics, but are making no intelligent and persistent effort to correct the abuses which we find. I am firmly of the opinion that no university or college has the right to put its young men under the charge of a professional coach, and especially a coach who makes his living in some one particular line of athletics—in other words, a man who is not a fully qualified director of physical education. My experience with some of these men is that they are totally unfit for a position in an institution of higher learning. I might say this even of some of those who are really trying to develop clean athletics. I don't think a man should be in an influential position in connection with athletics in an educational institution unless we know that we can secure his loyal cooperation and keep him in such control, and that he will not overemphasize athletics, either as against the regular studies of the institute or the physical well-being of the students."

C. F. Wishart, President, College of Wooster.

"We are making an honest effort to live up to the very highest ideals in intercollegiate ethics, and are frequently disturbed by inroads on our student constituency made by certain institutions which seem to have no scruples in these matters."

C. A. Richmond, President, Union College.

"We have been making some quiet investigations as to the abuses charged in Dean Young's letter. I do not think there is any doubt that a good deal of scouting goes on, especially in institutions which aim at a record in football. Neither do I doubt that certain alumni in various colleges are injuring the reputation of college sport by unduly influencing athletes. If we could ascertain where the funds came from to support certain star athletes we might have an interesting exhibit. The standard of college athletics is much higher than it has been, but it is not yet free from semiprofessional and unsportsmanlike features which may help a team to win but which are quite inconsistent with gentlemanly sport."

President ———, University of ———.

"This year, two of the leading athletes of the — High School have been drawn to a large Eastern institution. The fact that their expenses are entirely paid is a matter of common knowledge in the city and is, in fact, made no secret of whatsoever. . . . I should not like to have the material regarding the — High School given any publicity. . . . I have no definite proof. . . ."

J. N. Powers, Chancellor, University of Mississippi.

"Permit me to state that one of the evils of university life these days is due to the buying of men to engage in football and baseball activities."

"This institution is governed by the rules and regulations of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; and in spite of all regulations passed by this Association, I doubt if they are carried out to the letter in a single one of the institutions belonging to this Association."

"The only way to cure the entire situation is for all the colleges in the different districts to carry out the regulations to the letter; and I venture to assert that not one of them will take the initiative in this regard. This is a pretty strong way of stating it, but it is true, and there is no use in seeking to cover up what is being done if what is said by students and others in position to know is true, and I am sure it is."

Sidney Mezes, President, College of the City of New York.

"One is continually hearing ugly rumors concerning the professional player in Varsity sports. It is difficult, however, to procure convincing evidence that the amateur and collegiate rules have been broken. Yet one cannot feel otherwise than that there must be some truth in these rumors if for no other reason than the persistency with which they continue to circulate."

L. B. R. Briggs, Dean, Harvard University.

"We hear of professionalism, thickly or thinly veiled. To my mind the best method of unveiling professionalism is through unveiling accusations. This latter unveiling has two merits: it not only gives the suspected college something definite to work on; it tends to prevent charges not based on positively known facts for the statement of which the accuser is willing to make himself responsible."

"In these matters, as I have implied, we have all been at fault. X tells Y his suspicions about W and Z; Y tells W his suspicions about Z and X. Nearly everybody believes that suspicions of this sort are well-grounded, as they too often have been. Sometimes if the facts were known to the accusers, the accusations would be withdrawn; sometimes if the facts were known to the accused, there would be a grand cleaning up. The important thing is that the facts should be solidly proved as facts, and that when proved they should be made known to the parties most interested. It should go without saying that any authorized committee on athletics feels worse on finding crookedness in its own team than on finding it in the team of an opponent; yet many representatives of colleges are quite ready to believe that in almost any college but their own the authorities are deliberately putting into the field ineligible men."

"After all, I think I have not defined correctly 'the important thing.' 'The important thing' is that, until compelled to do otherwise, we shall regard each other as honest gentlemen who are not afraid either to know or to speak the truth."

John F. Bovard, Dean, University of Oregon.

"No one movement can raise the ideals of sportsmanship; it must come through the concerted action of all of the colleges, and must stand the most severe criticism."

S. W. Reeves, University of Oklahoma.

"I may say with emphasis that none of Dean Young's criticisms may be applied to athletics as conducted in the University of Oklahoma, and in my belief they do not apply to any other member institution of the Mis-

souri Valley Conference. However, it is a common belief in this state that such criticism could rightfully be made against the athletics of two denominational colleges of this state in former years. The University of Oklahoma has no athletic relations with these colleges this year, and I have no personal information that would justify me in making charges."

W. H. P. Faunce, President, Brown University.

"The evil of 'scouting' is undoubtedly a real one, giving preparatory schoolboys an exaggerated idea of their own importance, and inducing a commercial attitude before they have even entered the American college. This evil must be met, not by spying on the spies, but by inculcating a more self-respecting attitude on the part of college representatives, and inculcating in the schools disdain for the boy who allows himself to be bought or sold. In general, I believe, college sports in America are in a much more wholesome condition than a dozen years ago. There is a far keener sense of honor than there used to be.

"The other evils of professionalism will not be met by any legislation of any kind so long as both the students and the teachers of this country are divided in their opinion as to what constitutes an amateur. There lies the nub of our difficulty. The majority of the students in every American college believe that the professional definition of an amateur is, itself, an instance of professionalism, and that to evade that definition and its consequences involves no ethical wrong. While that difference in judgment prevails, there is no possibility of fully enforcing an ethical code in American sports."

H. A. Peck, Dean, Syracuse University.

"I had thought before the war that we were making some headway against the evils of proselyting, and the practice in some cases of actually paying salaries to players. I confess that since the war I have become somewhat discouraged over the situation, and I am inclined to believe that there is not a college in the country in which the evils of which you speak are not present.

"A young fellow came to me two years ago and asked for a transfer to one of the principal universities of the country, telling me without reserve that during the summer he had met an alumnus of that institution who had guaranteed him his expenses provided he transferred. This fall I saw his name repeatedly in the line-up of that institution. I am perfectly frank to say that I do not believe that this case is any worse than hundreds of others of similar character.

"I think that the prevalence of professional football at the present time has introduced a very bad element into our college ideals. You may remember that about a dozen years ago there was more or less of this professional football that subsequently died out. I have been hoping that a similar result would follow the present outburst.

"If it were possible to absolutely forbid proselyting, and allow students in the preparatory schools to choose their colleges without any influence from the outside, we might gain on the evil. I do not, however, see how it is to be made practicable. So long as there is proselyting, there will always be the enthusiastic alumnus who thinks he is doing a service to his college by corraling athletic material and turning it in what seems to him the best direction.

"You may think I am pessimistic, perhaps, but we are certainly passing through a stage of college athletics of such a character that I have been expecting for some time that some mud-raker would sense the situation and begin a campaign in some of our more popular periodicals. Perhaps after all, while it might cause some scandal, it would not be a bad idea."

Henry L. Smith, President, Washington and Lee University.

"On my return from an absence, I find yours of December 6th with its extracts from various letters, which I have read with much interest. To one who has been accustomed all his life to the honor system among college students, the present state of intercollegiate athletics is at once an insoluble problem and an occasion of deep disgust. The most disheartening feature of the situation is the universal spirit of distrust. It seems to me almost incredible, yet is undoubtedly true, that a faculty committee of one institution will openly doubt the sincerity and disbelieve the positive statements of other faculty committees of other institutions.

"The greatest obstacles to reform are, in my judgment, first, the attitude of the college alumni, who are satisfied with nothing but victories and are generally willing to employ any means to that end; second, the authority and influence of the professional coach, whose professional standing and future salary depend upon the number of victories won by his team; third, the absence of faculty control of athletic finances, schedules, and activities.

"I enclose a bulletin giving the action of my own faculty in controlling athletics, and am pleased to say that these requirements for eligibility are rigorously lived up to.

"From the number of letters I receive from prominent high school athletes, reciting their athletic records, and wishing to know what financial inducements my institution can offer, I would judge that the practice of buying up high school athletes must be rather widespread, and I have known in the past of large sums being raised quite openly by alumni 'to assist' worthy and athletic young men through their college courses.

"Assuring you that Washington and Lee is deeply interested in the correction of the abuses of intercollegiate athletics through positive and continuous faculty supervision and control."

Robert J. Aley, President, University of Maine.

"My own experience leads me to believe that the abuses referred to are far more prevalent than most college executives know about. It seems to me the tendency is strongly toward professional athletics with the studied attempt to keep amateur standing.

"I wish it were possible for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to exert a greater influence than it now does. How that condition might be brought about I do not know. That wider influence would be beneficial all of us agree.

"At the University of Maine we are now managing all the athletic interests through our Department of Physical Training. We still have a seasonal coach in baseball. We hope, however, before long to do away with this seasonal coach, replacing him by an all-year-round man who shall be a member of the faculty.

"It seems to me that one of the best things that could be done would be to make the one-year rule universal. I realize that some of the smaller colleges might be handicapped, although I know that a good many of them would be willing to join in such a movement. It is a very difficult thing for an institution to enforce such a rule unless the majority of the neighboring colleges have a similar rule."

Harry P. Judson, President, University of Chicago.

"Yours of the 5th with enclosures is received. I will gladly confer with members of our Board of Athletics on this matter and the University of Chicago will heartily cooperate in any movement toward remedying the evils which are believed to exist. The main difficulty that I find with the extracts is that so far as they relate to alleged professionalism in athletics they are too vague. They refer to common belief and gossip. In our

own case any member of any faculty or of any organization in the country who would give us definite information about any of our own athletes would be doing us a favor."

Frank L. McVey, President, University of Kentucky.

"From such observation as I have been able to make and from the inquiries of others, it is my opinion that intercollegiate athletics have lost ground and have increased in professionalism during the last five years.

"We have excluded from the University of Kentucky all methods that look in the direction of professionalism. It is exceedingly difficult, as you know, to make charges of professionalism and to present the evidence that will maintain them. It is my impression that a commission should be created to make an extended inquiry into the whole situation and then publish its conclusion. I think the money that is necessary for the expense of such a commission could be obtained easily."

A. T. Hadley, President, Yale University.

"I acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of December eighth, which I have sent to Professor Mendell as chairman of the faculty committee on that subject. What he and his associates say must be regarded as Yale's official expression of opinion on the subject. My personal opinion is that the evils you mention cannot be effectively dealt with on the lines hitherto recommended by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"If A is an honorable business man and has dealings with B, he assumes that B is acting in good faith. If B's agents do not appear to be acting squarely he keeps quiet until he has laid the facts before B, and B generally straightens the matter out. If B does not do so, A has the choice of two things: either to discontinue his dealings with B, or to keep on dealing and say nothing. It is not proper for A to continue his dealings with B and indemnify himself for his grievances by talking about them in public.

"I appreciate the special difficulties of living up to high standards in our intercollegiate athletics. The authorities of an institution cannot prevent loose talk on the part of their students and graduates as easily as a manufacturer can prevent loose talk on the part of his agents. But the same principle holds good in both cases. The man who has neither the courage to refuse to continue his dealings with another nor the self-control to stop talking about it is not a gentleman.

"Unless we are prepared to face this fact the power of the Association for good will certainly be much weakened; and there is danger that the direct good which it undoubtedly does in certain cases will be outweighed by the harm which it does to the general tone of intercollegiate relations. For there can be no doubt that its tolerance for the repetition of vague charges, few of which are proved and most of which cannot be proved, has encouraged an atmosphere of mutual suspicion. It has weakened the influence of those who said to their students, 'Other men are very much like you. Keep your end straight, and the other man will probably keep his end straight. Stop playing with him or keep quiet. Don't cackle.' It has strengthened the tendency to talk about things which mere talk never can remedy, and to rely on rules in matters in which people must be prepared to go far beyond the rules themselves, independently of what others do, in order to get any real reform."

Douglas MacArthur, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Superintendent, United States Military Academy.

"I have received and read with great interest your letter of the 6th instant. I very gladly give you my general impressions on the subject

matter of your communication. These embody the experience obtained, not only as a Varsity athlete, but from having personally handled all athletics at the Military Academy for the last year and a half.

"In my opinion intercollegiate athletics are in grave danger of receiving irreparable injury through the continual emphasis that is being laid in the sporting columns of the press on the reckless and extravagant charges of professionalism throughout the college world. Nebulous rumors and gossip of more or less irresponsible persons are seized upon and magnified, and receive a degree of importance in the press out of all proportion to the incidents involved. It is impossible to take up a paper without seeing some derogatory article on intercollegiate athletics. This is not at all the fault of the sporting writers, who merely repeat the remarks made to them by the alumni of the various institutions. If jealousies and resentments continue to find this avenue of expression I predict that the most serious consequences will result to intercollegiate athletics as a whole. It is time, in my opinion, to cease this invisible type of propaganda and confine ourselves to such facts as may be brought forth by responsible means.

"The chief issue which seems to agitate the intercollegiate mind at this time is the so-called question of proselyting. As a matter of fact I have been unable to put my finger upon a single concrete case of this sort. No institution countenances such work and it is ridiculous to suppose that the money which would be necessary to further such a process can be forthcoming except in very isolated cases. Great athletes only become known after great intercollegiate contests. It is then too late to proselyte such men. Before this it is mere guesswork as to whether the individual will add strength to a Varsity team or not. It would be a bold man indeed to invest money in a high-school prospect hoping ultimately to develop him into a Varsity star. With large undergraduate bodies to pick from very few institutions need to go beyond their own borders to obtain the necessary material for winning teams. Reliable coaches will tell you that it is very doubtful if any system of proselyting could add to the strength of their product.

"It is ridiculous to suppose that the alumni of institutions are not interested in obtaining good athletes and good undergraduates, generally, for their *alma mater*. They naturally use every legitimate means to induce men to go there. They would be a peculiar type if it were otherwise. Such action on their part should not be discouraged as long as no illegitimate inducements are employed. It tends to keep up morals and *esprit*.

"Unquestionably, here and there in institutions abuses arise but they are a minimum. They creep in in spite of the efforts of the faculty and the athletic boards of the colleges themselves. Their number is so few, however, that their very existence merely tends to show the general purity of college athletics. I know of no time when such sport has been cleaner.

"I believe, therefore, that instead of fouling our own nest the effort should be to give the public a sense of security in the manifold safeguards that have already been devised and are in successful practice to purge the college of professionalism. I believe that, instead of emphasizing out of all proportion the few diseased spots, the general purity of the intercollegiate body should be known. I believe that every institution can be trusted to control itself. I believe that those who are charged with the responsibility of intercollegiate athletics should guard carefully their statements lest rumors unfounded in fact receive credence as coming from such high sources. I believe that the Intercollegiate Athletic Association should shake off the coils of the suspicion that seems to grip it at the present time. If it does not athletic disaster is in the offing."

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1920.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

DR.

1919.			
Dec.	29	To balance forward	\$2887 89
		To dues from members as follows:	
	29	West Virginia University	25 00
		University of Oklahoma	25 00
		University of Minnesota	25 00
		Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25 00
		Clemson Agricultural College	25 00
		University of Georgia	25 00
		Maryland State College	25 00
		Worcester Academy	10 00
1920.			
Jan.	2	University of Missouri	25 00
	3	Iowa Athletic Conference	50 00
	7	North Carolina College of Agr. and Mech. Arts ..	50 00
	9	Cornell University	25 00
	12	Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference	50 00
	14	Brown University	25 00
	18	University of Oklahoma	25 00
	20	Rice Institute	25 00
	26	University of Cincinnati	25 00
	28	Princeton University	25 00
Feb.	3	Kansas Intercollegiate Conference	25 00
	13	International Y. M. C. A. College	25 00
Mar.	6	University of Wisconsin	25 00
	29	Mercersburg Academy	10 00
		Dartmouth College	25 00
		Stevens Institute	25 00
		Lafayette College	25 00
		University of Pennsylvania	25 00
		Phillips Academy (Andover)	10 00
		University of North Carolina	25 00
	30	Wesleyan University	25 00
	31	New Hampshire State College	25 00
		University of Pittsburgh	25 00
		New York Military Academy	10 00
		U. S. Military Academy	25 00
April	1	Hamilton College	25 00
		Mount Union College	25 00
	2	Oberlin College	25 00
	5	University of Rochester	25 00
		University of Michigan	25 00
		University of Chicago	25 00

		University of Tennessee	25 00
		Harvard University	25 00
7		Catholic University of America	25 00
		Carnegie Institute of Technology	25 00
		Swarthmore College	25 00
9		Pennsylvania State College	25 00
9		Indiana University	25 00
		Ohio Wesleyan University	25 00
		Leland Stanford Junior University	25 00
		Amherst College	25 00
10		Columbia University	25 00
		Syracuse University	25 00
13		University School	10 00
15		Tufts College	25 00
18		Yale University	25 00
		Rutgers College	25 00
23		College of the City of New York	25 00
24		College of Wooster	25 00
		Vanderbilt University	25 00
26		Massachusetts Agricultural College	25 00
		State University of Iowa	25 00
May	3	Trinity College	25 00
	4	University of Colorado	25 00
	7	University of Nebraska	25 00
	16	University of Kansas	25 00
June	4	Michigan Agricultural College	25 00
	22	University of the South	25 00
July	3	Lehigh University	25 00
Sept.	30	Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference	25 00
Oct.	15	Interest on Liberty Bond	10 62
		Interest on Liberty Bond	10 63
Nov.	8	Union College	25 00
	19	University of Illinois	50 00
Dec.	10	Hartford Public High School	10 00
		Interest from Savings Bank	36 00
	13	University of Akron	25 00
		Westminster College	25 00
	14	Haverford College	50 00
	15	Rocky Mountain Faculty Conference	25 00
		University of Texas	25 00
	16	West Virginia University	25 00
		Case School of Applied Science	25 00
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25 00
	17	Colgate University	50 00
	20	Agr. and Mech. College of Texas	25 00
		Bowdoin College	25 00
		Carleton College	25 00
		New York University	25 00
		University of Minnesota	25 00
	22	Bates College	25 00
	23	U. S. Naval Academy	25 00
	24	Princeton University	25 00
	27	Temple University	25 00
		Purdue University	25 00

\$5255 14

CR.

1919.			
Dec. 30	Hotel Astor (expenses of convention)	\$ 30 00	
1920.			
Jan. 2	Pelton & King (printing)	34 00	
	G. W. Orton (soccer committee)	25 00	
5	Hotel Astor (expenses of convention)	4 30	
6	Convention Reporting Co. (expenses of convention)	42 75	
9	Convention Reporting Co. (expenses of convention)	5 00	
12	J. L. Griffith (committee on revision of tax)	10 00	
16	Addressograph Co. (frames and stencils)	23 67	
Feb. 3	Pelton & King (printing)	35 50	
18	H. F. Sturdy (basket ball rules committee)	18 10	
27	E. D. Bresee (printing, etc.)	7 35	
Mar. 2	Pelton & King (printing, etc.)	1 50	
9	E. D. Bresee (printing, etc.)	4 72	
19	E. K. Hall (football rules committee)	12 75	
24	Addressograph Co. (frames for stencils)	14 59	
	D. J. McCarthy, postmaster (postage)	18 00	
25	A. H. Sharpe (football rules committee)	19 79	
	C. W. Savage (football rules committee)	34 00	
April 1	Pelton & King (printing)	24 00	
14	Byron S. Adams (committee on propaganda)	34 50	
	Helen C. Happer (committee on propaganda)	30 00	
24	T. C. Davis & Sons (committee on propaganda) ..	25 50	
	American Physical Education Association (publishing the proceedings)	818 28	
May 8	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	33 80	
16	F. W. Luehring (committee on swimming)	65 26	
28	G. W. Orton (soccer committee)	117 55	
June 12	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	99 25	
29	R. Morgan (committee on basket ball)	200 00	
30	J. L. Griffith (track rules committee)	134 86	
July 5	F. R. Castleman (track rules committee)	134 50	
6	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial assistance)	250 00	
7	F. W. Rubien (Olympic Games)	1000 00	
19	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	28 00	
Sept. 30	J. L. Griffith (track rules committee)	24 25	
Oct. 15	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	36 00	
Nov. 8	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	27 80	
Dec. 4	D. J. McCarthy, postmaster (postage)	18 00	
	Whitehead & Hoag Co. (badges)	37 74	
10	T. A. Storey (committee on propaganda)	32 20	
22	P. E. Pierce (expenses of the president)	35 00	
	Balance forward	1707 63	

\$5255 14

Examined and approved,

December 28, 1920.

J. L. GRIFFITH,

Auditor.